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VOL. II NO. 9 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914. ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in.... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	6000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Depart ure.
BombayMaru	Y Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	7th. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th Dec	10th. Jan
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	4th. Jan.	16th Jar
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th Jan
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	28th. Jan.	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	5500	10th Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Izaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Athens A&C	5'91	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

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Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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Steamer. Tons Sailing Date. Time Route.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Th. 15th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 16th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA	3418 ,,	5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413 ,,	19th. ,,
†PURNEA	3306 ,,	5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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do.	do.	"Terlux"	9	do.	,, 140
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Accepted candidates will be required to pay their own passages to Penang, which will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing agreement to remain for three years.

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Apply, with copies of certificates, to—
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Khairagarh State, C. P.
Khairagarh, 2nd January, 1914.

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Sd./ H. V. MODI, B.A., L.C.E.,
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(Kathiawar). 1218

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A PEDIGREE Irish terrier dog imported 1912.

A PUP of the above, will sell or exchange for fox-terrier or Airedale.

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BARGAINS 1913 Model, Overland 4 cylinder, 30 Horse, Power, Torpedo body Touring car, capable of seating comfortably five persons, Absolutely new, never been used, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps, Speedometer, Wind screen, Tools, etc. Rs. 3,650 offered at this low figure as owner now finds he does not require same. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1211

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE, good tone and in excellent condition. Rs. 225. Apply to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1216

COCOANUT and other PLANTATION good opportunity for Capitalist to invest in this profitable concern. For particulars call at 465, Walkeshwar Road, opposite Jain Temple. 1176

FOR SALE.—One very light, handy 3-draw TELESCOPE, black bronzed, covered with black Morocco leather magnifying from X 25 to X 35 diameters by Pancratic draw-tube, with Metal Caps complete, almost new. Price Rs. 30. Apply, OCCUPANT. Top-floor, Oriental-Bank Buildings, Medows Street, Fort. 1141

FOR SALE.—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car, 14-18 H. P., Luxrious, seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepney wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 1154

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE—Motor Car—Three Cylinder Vauxhall fitted with hood, magneto (Bosch's), White and Poppe Carburettor, Stepney wheel, lamps and all tools, 6 tyres, two quite new; two bucket seats in front, and tonga seat for two at back. In first rate running order, and a real bargain at Rs 1,100 at which it is only offered as I am going home on long leave.—BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Owner wants to reduce stable.

		Rs.
Ch.	A. H. SANDWICH, 5 years	2,200
2 Ch.	A. H. HILAL, 5 years	2,200
3. Gr.	A. H. LUCKYMAN, 6 years	2,000
4. Gr.	A. H. SABAH-UL-MALIK, 5 years	2,000
5. Ch.	A. H. ENGLETERRE, 6 years	1,200
6. B.	A. H. BEG, beginning 5 years	1,200
7. B.	A. H. CRAWFORD, beginning 5 years	1,200
8. Gr.	A. H. SHERIFF, 8 years	2,000
9 Ch.	A. H. LITTLE JOHN, 7 years	2,000

1, 2, 3, & 8 are blood Arabs, very fast and handy, have played in tournaments. No. 8 is a famous Race Pony.

4, 5, 6 & 7 are broked to stick and ball and will make first class Polo Ponies after a month's more training.

They were all purchased for Races, but being not upto first class form have been made Polo Ponies and are sold on less as than cost price.

No. 9 is a best looking Arab seen for a long time.

All the above horses are believed perfectly sound and open to trial and examination at Bhopal. Offers will be considered as must be sold.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., Bhopal, C. I.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.—4 volt, 40 amps. accumulators for carriage lamps on hire for Rs. 3 monthly. Electric lamps for candles. Apply NATIONAL ELECTRIC, Co., Princess Street. 1195

A COUPLE Dwarf Fox Hounds imported last October, entered on Jack and very healthy.—W. G. B. DICKSON, Sarnia, Badulla, Ceylon.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, Colaba Reclamation, ORIENT BUILDING, 2nd, Floor, open to South-west, sea view of Back Bay, 3 Bedrooms, El. Lights, Hot and Cold Baths. S R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo St. 1205

TO BE LET, two charming commodious airy FLATS, 2nd floor, Gilbert Bldgs, Chowpati, from 1st March. Apply to Mr. KARANJIA care of Payne & Co., Solicitors, Fort.

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also Meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1120

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1914.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run as follows:—

Colaba	2-18 p.m.
Churchgate	2-23 ,,
Mahaluxhmi	2-33 ,,

FIRST RACE STARTS AT 3 p.m. 1209

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Appointment of Superintendent of Fire Brigade.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Superintendent of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem, with free quarters, unfurnished.

The Superintendent will be a full time officer; and in addition to taking charge of a Motor Fire Engine at fires, will be required to organize the Brigade, to conduct fire drills regularly and to see that all fire appliances are always in good working order, and generally to act under the orders of the Chief Engineer of the Municipality.

Preference will be given to a young active man with experience in a properly organized Brigade used to obeying and enforcing discipline.

The selected candidate will be subject to all the Municipal Rules, including Leave and Provident Fund Rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side.

Single second class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received upto 28th February 1914.

MEASHAM LEA, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1914, for the feed of animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st of March, 1914, to the 28th February, 1915:—

(a) Supply of Beef and Mutton, etc.
(b) Supply of Miscellaneous bazar articles.

Forms of Tenders, Contracts, etc., can be obtained free of charge for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Each Tender must be accompained by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and the successful Tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens, 8th January, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULJI RAVJI late of Bombay Hindu Luana Inhabitant merchant ..... Deceased.

Pradhan Mulji of Bombay Hindu Luana Inhabitant a Mehta in private service residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay the adopted son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 15th day of December, 1913.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
1217 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER receives the right to to refuse any Advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 18th January, 1914, from L.M. and S. and M.B.B.S. Graduates of this College of the last Session (1912-13) for the special competitive EXAMINATIONS to be held at this College towards the end of this month for the award of the following scholarships and prizes:—

1. The Hunter Prize for proficiency in Ophthalmology.
2. The C. F. Khory scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly and the Dinbai Dinshaw Wacha Prize of books of the value of Rs. 50 for proficiency in Gyneocology and Diseases of Women.
3. The Hewlett Prize for proficiency in Hygiene.
4. Farish scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Col, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay 8th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai SAKINABAI widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Jairajbhai Vaiya has contracted to sell the property described below to our client, Mr. Pirosha Jamshedji Joshi.

ALL PERSONS having any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage gift sale use trust possession inheritance lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade, Road, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras freehold vacant land or ground situate lying and being at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and twenty Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 121, 217 New No. 12036 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3/2945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1866 and Street No. 862 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Makundji Kuber on the South by the property of Karimbhai Mills on the East by the property of Pirojsha Jamshedji Joshi on the West by a public passage.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1914.
WADIA GHANDHY & Co.,
1222 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of the following articles for one year from 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915 are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending Tenderers is specially drawn.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (B.T.), on Tuesday 27th January 1914.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 34,50,000 lbs.) gram (about 1,00,000 lbs.) Bran, Oil cakes, matra, rice, barley, toor grain, koolthi, cotton seed and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers, horses and mules.

Tender No. 1A. (Alternative tender to No. 1 for Gram (about 40,00,000 lbs.) Bran (about 4,50,000 lbs.) oil cakes, matra, rice, barley, toor grain, koolthi, cotton seed and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers, horses and mules.

Tender No. 2 for hay, green grass and rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for hay, lucerna grass and rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

Alternative rates for the supply (1) of Ooreed as per sample to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract etc., can be obtained free of charge from the office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of Item No. 1 or item No. 1A, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item No. 2 and Rs. 500 in case of item No. 3 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful tenderers must pay the full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent of the total contract amount and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent upto a limit of 10 per cent on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities if paid in cash will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful tenderers be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March 1914 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent of the contract amount and the 5 per cent deduction made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to the sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Executive Health Officer, except in regard to Rangoon Ooreed of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits etc., stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th January, 1914. 1226

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 18 of 1914.

Re TOPAN KHIMJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road, a cloth merchant until lately doing business at Lakhmidas Khimji and Mulji Jetha cloth markets; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Topan Khimji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of January 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office,
High Court, Fort,
Bombay, 9th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHTS, ETC., OF MESSRS. N. CATCHPOLE & CO., AT "TAJ BUILDINGS," ON HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th January 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at "Taj Buildings," on Hornby Road, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole and Co

Remaining furniture of the said firm consisting of glass show cases, record stands, brass, boot, hat and dress stands, electric fans and lights, stereo blocks, cutter's tables, iron cloth stands, cupboards, glass show cases, chairs, sewing machine, clocks, cots, perambulators, large sign boards, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPOPTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. H. M. SIDICK & CO., TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 13th, WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1914, sell by public auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, in the shop at "Alice Buildings," on Hornby Road, Fort (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Messrs. H. M. Sidick and Co., recently bought by Messrs. Vil Cassim Brothers, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, coatings, cashmere, etc., of suit length and upwards, Oxford and twill shirtings, ready made shirts, ready made Holland, tussore and tweed suit, silk, cotton and woollen socks and stockings, neckties, collars, hand bags, kit bags, steel trunks, Flwood hats, caps, underwears, shoes and similar other outfit articles and travellers' requisite, also show cases, glass door cupboards, shelves and furniture fittings.

The goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1914, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the Transferree of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Labai, widow of Rahimtulla Sajan Vulli, Bai Jenabai, wife of Rajaballi Fazal, and Bai Sherbanoo, wife of Yadalli Ebrahim, the undermentioned property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by Indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1909, executed in favour of the original mortgagees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Bengalpura Road, now called Nishanpada Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. nil, New Nos. nil, Old Survey Nos. 2117, 2129, and New Survey No. 3111, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward Nos. 2946, 2947, and Street Nos. 262, 268, and bounded on the East by Nishanpada Road on the West by the house of Rahimtulla Kaderbhai, on the North by the house of Khoja Esmail Mahomed, and on the South by the Tandel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Manilal Mohanlal and Lallubhai Mohanlal, traded at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the name, style and firm of Mohanlal Acharatlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 11th day of January, 1914, at the times mentioned below the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed properties on the premises:—

Lot No. 1 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property bearing Survey No. 842, on or towards the South by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 850, 816, and 841/1 2 and 3, on or towards the East by the property bearing Survey Nos. 838, 893 and 892, and on or towards the West by the Public Road and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 843, 844 and 845, and assessed under City Survey Sheet G No. 5.

Lot No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the stable thereon, situate lying and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property assessed under City Survey No. 840, on or towards the South and East by the public road, bearing Survey No. 1208 and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 847, 848 and 849 and assessed under City Survey Sheet No. 5.

Lot No. 3 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow thereon situate lying and being at Delhi Darwaza Camp Road, in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by land appertaining to the bungalow belonging to Karanjawalla, on or towards the South by the bungalow of Bai Jaikorebai alias Mathubai, widow of Laldas Raiji, on or towards the East by a public road and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Jaikore alias Mathubai, widow of Laldas Raiji and registered under Census No. 109 to 1098.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, side-boards, hatstands, dressing and writing tables, teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored corner cabinets, single and double almiras, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator General Bombay, the effects of the following:—

Re:—The late Mr. Dayabhai Fakirchand:—1 silver small tray, 1 silver lota and 2 silver valkis.

Re:—The late Mr. S. J. Tellery:—7 packets of small stones.

Re:—The late Mr. Canjee Bhimjee:—Wearing cotton and silk clothes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Caderbhoy Nathoobhoy of Katha Bazar:—

200 casks of imitation red lead each 1 cwt.

150 casks of imitation red lead each 1½ cwt.

By order of the concerned:—1 case glass beads of assorted colours.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent:—24 old silver coins.

Re:—Ranchhorddas Muljee, an insolvent:—

3 Milner's iron safes, gadlas, takias and Mehta boxes, etc.

Re:—Tricumdas Premjee, Insolvent.

1 Iron Safe, weighing scale, pictures frames, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 wooden wheel rubber-tyred victoria (canoe shaped) by Stephens.

1 steel wheel, rubber-tyred victoria.

The property of a gentleman going out of Bombay.

1 canoe shape victoria, steel wheeled very slightly used.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co. (Contd.).

AUCTION SALE OF LITHO, MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mr. Kekhooshroo Jamshedjee Khan an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), behind the old Post Office at Bellasis Road, Byculla and in the Compound of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, the following machinery of the above-named Insolvent, consisting of—

One large Litho press, one machine for mixing colours, ink rollers, Lithographic papers, paper cutting machine, Lithographic Stones, grinding machine, and furniture such as tables, chairs and shelves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES NO. 10S YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant at, 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Mr. I. David and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Bhugwandas.

200 Bales No. 10S. Yarn made at the Howard and Bulloughs Mills

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the late Mr. Jamnadas Soonderji (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public aucion at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following gold ornaments, such as Kadas of various sorts, saklas of different patterns, kandoras, bangles, of various sorts and shapes, patties and vaks, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the same to be taken delivery of by the next day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GREAT LOTS OF WHITE SHIRTINGS, WHITE NAINSOOKS, WHITE MULLS, SATIN DRILLS, ALPACA, KASHMERE, COATTINGS, COTTON CHECKS, &c.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Ranchhoddas Muljee an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece-goods of the said Insolvent, lying in his shop and in the shop of Mooljee Anandjee at Muljee Jetha Piece-Goods Market.

A great quantity of Banat, Cotton Coatings, Parmata, German Superfine Cotton Venitious, Alpacas of various colours and patterns, Cotton Checks, Tussores, white Shirtings, Mulls, and Nainsooks of usual current qualities, satin drills, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods are made into many separate lots and so we shall commence our sale exactly at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA NEAR PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from Bai Hasbai, widow of Saboorbhai Ramjee and on account and at the risk of Ghanchi Esub Ismal, the mortgagor and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd June 1909, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messunge, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Ghoghari Moholla o.' Pydhoni Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the mortgagor, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2938, New No. 3900, Old Survey No. 1583 and New Survey No. 2—1048, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 78 and under "C" Ward No. 6191 and Street Nos. 19-21 containing by admeasurement 38 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West and South by the said Ghoghari Moholl- or Pydhonie Street and on or towards the North by the house of Ghanchi Ahmed Ismail.

For further particulars and conditins of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WILDERNESS ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mr. Jehangirji Byramji Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by pubbic auction on SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messunge, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371 and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 9, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla, on or towards the west by Plot No. 17 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla and now to Dosabhai Rustomji Daruwalla, on or towards the north of Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai and on or towards the south by a private road leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendors' attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT ASBESTOS SHEETS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. William Jacks and Co.'s Stores, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters.

A large lot of Cement Asbestos Sheets slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co. (Contd.).

the junction of the Nepeansea Road, and Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and out houses, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 8765 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other grounds under Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2703, Old Survey Nos. 18, 20, 24, 25 and 26 and New Survey Nos. 7187, 7188, 7194, 7195 and 7196 and which land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3245 Wilderness Road Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, on or towards the South by a public Road called the Wilderness Road, on or towards the West by the Nepean Sea Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mooljee Khatao.

For further particulars and printed condition of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their office, in Oriental Buildings or to undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as drawing rooms suite, cabinet cupboard, iron cot, cane chairs, modern screen, American organ, carpet rings, glass and crockeryware, etc.

On account of the underwriters 6 kegs white paints.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand landou on bicycle wheels in very fair order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, requiring partial doing up inner lining and hood, quite strong and in good order.

1 rubber-tyred victoria, with a brake.

1 bay pony (2-2) quiet in saddle.

1 English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels single seated brougham, in excellent condition.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram with a bay arab horse, 14-3, 5 years goes well in harness.

1 handsome grey Arab horse, goes well in harness.

1 grey Baba pony, going in saddle.

1 Rubber tyred English built victoria by Morgan in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT POWWALA STREET OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY HOTEL CHARNI ROAD.

Suit No. 508 of 1911.

Shivshanker Wasudeo Talpade .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others .....Defendants.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above by the Consent Decree dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Decree, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuage, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371 and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 9, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla, on or towards the west by Plot No. 17 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla and now to Dosabhai Rustomji Daruwalla, on or towards the north of Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Pawvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Pawvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai and on or towards the south by a private road leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the vendors' attorneys Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT ASBESTOS SHEETS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. William Jacks and Co.'s Stores, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters.

A large lot of Cement Asbestos Sheets slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

A GRAND AUCTION SALE of the following 20 Second-hand Motor Cars will be held at Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency's Branch, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), under instructions from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the abovementioned date and time the following cars:—

(1) 20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Daimler car, fitted with six-seated Limousine body, Dual ignition, stepney wheel, speedometer and milometer, three electric lamps, one large head lamp and horn.

(2) 20-30 H.-P. 6 cylinder Standard car, fitted with a five-seated victoria body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamp and horn.

(3) 20-14 H.-P. 6 cylinder Standard car, fitted with a five-seated Roi-des-Belges body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(4) 12-14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Durkopp car fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(5) 12-14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Durkopp car, fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.

(6) 14 H.-P. 4 cylinder Mass car fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.

(7) 12 H.-P. 2 cylinder Relyante car, fitted with Auster engine, magnito ignition, with a four-seated body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(8) 10-12 H.-P. 2 cylinder Hurtu car, fitted with a four-seated body and complete with three lamps and horn.

(9) 16-20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete, with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(10) 16-20 H.-P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with a five-seated double phaeton body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(11) 12-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder Delage car, fitted with a five-seated torpedo body complete with hood, screen, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(12) 12-16 H.-P. 4 cylinder B.S.A. car, fitted with a five-seated body complete with hood, screen, three lamps and horn.

(13) 8 H.-P. single cylinder De Dion car, fitted with a four-seated body complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(14) 8 H.-P. single cylinder De Dion car, fitted with a four-seated tonneau body complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(15) 6 H.-P. single cylinder Rover car, fitted with a two-seated body and a dicky seat behind complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(16) 6 H.-P. single cylinder Rover car, fitted with a two-seated body and a dicky seat behind complete with hood, stepney, three lamps and horn.

(17) 15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Humber car fitted with a six-seated landaulette body and complete with glass screen, stepney, three lamps, and horn.

(18) 15 H.-P., 4 cylinder Darracq car, fitted with a five-seated single landaulette body and complete with glass screen, electric head and side lights a tail light, stepney and set of tools.

(19) 10 H.-P., 2 cylinder Richard Brazier car fitted with a two-seated torpedo body and a dicky seat behind, complete with hood screen, lamps and horn.

(20) Single cylinder four-seated Clement car.

All the above cars are in running order.

These cars are now on view at the above address.

This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to taxi-cab drivers and others desiring to invest in good second-hand cars at bargain prices.

For further particulars apply to Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency (leading Motor House of Asia), York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Printing Press, known as Ganpat Krishnajee Press, situate at Girgaum Road ,and the Type Manufacturing Foundry attached thereto, and also the Good-will of the said Press.

Suit No. 702 of 1911,

Wasudeo Moroba Dighey.
vs.
Ganpat Atmaram and others.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, either in one lot or in separate lots, the whole of the abovementioned press, together with the type foundry and the copyrights in Mahabharat in Marathi, Bhagwat in Marathi and Sanscrit, Kasi Khand in Marathi, Siddhant Bodh in Marathi as printed and published by the said press.

The machinery consists of double super royal machine, double demi machine, single royal size machine, pressing machine, royal and foolscap size hand presses, galley proof press, cast iron moulds, zinc galleys, Marathi, Gujarati and English types, 54 drawers of matrices, 16 drawers of complete matrices, iron hand moulds for making types, one cast iron plane for cutting types scales, with weights, fount of matrices pica type and No. 4 type, furniture, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in small separate lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th. January, 1914.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY BOXING ASSOCIATION (INDIA).

THE "ALL INDIA" AND THE SIRHIND BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tournament will commence at the Central Gymnasium, Ambala, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914. The Preliminary "Weighing in" and the "Drawing" will take place in the Central Gymnasium, Ambala, on SATURDAY, the 28th February 1914. Men not present at the time stated WILL be scratched.

For all other information as regards to the Tournaments, please see the Prospectus and the Book of Rules.

WALLACE, Lieutenant,
Hon. Sec.,
R. N. and A. B. A. (India.)

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

A UNIQUE COMBINATION

CLASSIC DRAMA.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

4,000 Performers
20 Lions
50 Gladiators

Were used in the production of the famous film. To convert Lord Lytton's Masterpiece into Drama cost £ 15,000

SPARKLING VAUDEVILLE.

GARDNER BROWN'S MERRY MAGNETS.

THE MERRY MAGNETS,

Are the finest Vaudeville company East of Suez

Just arrived from home, Eight distinct turns.

POMPEII is the FILM OF THE YEAR.

THE MAGNETS are MAGNETIC.

A BUMPER PROGRAMME.

Come early. to-night.

Double Value for the Same Money.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

We have the Pleasure to Present

THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAMA

THE FRENCH SPY.

A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco.

4,000 feet—3 parts.

One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.

Come and see for yourself!

3 Shows nightly:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Sat. and Sunday:—11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ALCAZAR

CINEMA DE LUXE

THEATRES Co., Ltd.

6-30 ... TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY ... 10

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ALL VARIETIES AT THE LAST HOUSE.

Claridge and Jan
The Musical Comedy Duo in
The Lady with the Mole
Introducing
The "Tango" Dance.

Miss Una Jan
The Sparkling Soubrette.

Reggie Williams
The Man in the Check Suit.

Percy Claridge
The Inimitable Light Comedian.

Miss Laura Diamond
(Soubrette) in Illustrated Songs.

Steve Buckingham
The Breezy and Genial Comique

Williams and Diamond
in another of their
COMEDY SKETCHES.
"The Sailor's Return."

ON MONDAY AT 10 P.M.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE.
WRESTLING CONTEST
FOR THE HEAVY-WEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY

HARRY WILKIN Amateur Champion of Lancashire
V.
ANTONE NEILSON Champion of Denmark.

Percentage of Purse to be given to the Indo-British Institution.

PRIZE SHOW SUNDAY AT 6-30.
Gold and Silver Watches given away.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

We are showing

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

THE WASTREL.

Exclusively booked by us for Bombay

A Woman's successful struggle

AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS

"Brain Gripping"
"Heart Holding"
"Nerve Stimulating"

Crammed with sheer Intense

EXCITEMENT

Unquestionably the most brilliant

PATHE COLOUR DRAMA EVER PRODUCED

BY THIS HOUSE

6,500 FEET

OF

Magnificent Coloured Pictures played by an "all Star" cast of famous Artistes of French Stage

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette and Comic.

3 Shows Nightly 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

Prize Matinees

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30

Prices:

Box Rs. 2 Ea; 1st Class Re. 1 Ea
2nd Class As, 8 and 3rd As 4,

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and dabby? Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract....It infuses a n strength and energy.

AMUSEMENTS:

SUCCESS! SUCCESS! Of our New Programme Unapproachable—Incomparable.

LA SCALA.

THE EXCELLAS
HAVE EXCELLED THEMSELVES
IN THEIR NEW ACT.
Juggling and Balancing Extraordinary.
TRICKS-EXCELLENT
COMEDY-VERY FUNNY.
COME AND SEE THE FUN.

SHOW OF SHOWS.
EVER BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
LITTLE MONA
THE AUSTRALIAN NIGHTINGALE.
HER CHORUS SONGS LAST NIGHT LITERALLY "BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE.":—
"DIXIE"
"He makes Me Sing in Ragtime"
Etc. Etc.

LA SCALA.

ALICE DIGBY
SCORED A GREAT "HIT"
With her Pantomime Song:—
"My Hearf is With you Tonight."
Also several other songs that are being sung at Home just now at Palladium, Alhambra, Hippodrome, Palace Theatre, etc.

TWO PERFORMANCES,
Twice Nightly
6-30 and 10.

TO NIGHT!
TO NIGHT!
TO NIGHT!

LA SCALA.

WILL MAKE YOU SIT ON THD EDGE OF YOUR SEAT WITH EXCITEMENT.

OUR EXCLUSIVE DRAMA
BRIDGE OF TERROR

OUR TOPICAL
(By Bourne and Shepherd.)
ARRIVAL OF
LORD BRASSEY
on his yacht Sunbeam.

GAY DOG COLLARED
(COMEDY)
ACROBATS IN THE OPEN.
(Beautifully Coloured)
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY 10 P. M.
GOVERNOR'S BAND.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

Prices: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6 and 4. Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 10. ***BOOKING NOW OPEN.***
Every Sunday our first Show starts at 7 p. m. when Prizes will be given away—3 Gold and Silver watches.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A Thrilling and Realistic story of War, Love and Journalism in four parts
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
To-night! Every Night!
Sat. and Sunday, Matinee
with valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45, and7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
Rates half as usual.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266

A NEW DEPARTURE IN CINEMA.
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
PURELY SWADESHI PROGRAMME.
A UNIQUE ORIENTAL STAR FILM
3,600 feet in length.
MOHINI—Bhasmasur.
From the great Hindu epic
The Mahabharat.
Favorably reviewed by newspapers of all nationalities.
RATES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2, Re. 1 As 12, As. 8, and As. 4.
Time 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Saturday and Sunday—Matinee shows with prizes. From 5-15 to 6-45.
Season and Complimentary passes not allowed.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW

The BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on MONDAY 23rd February, 1914, and TUESDAY, 24th February, 1914.
1st ENTRIES close, FRIDAY, 13th February, 1914.
2nd ENTRIES close MONDAY, 16th February, 1914.
For prospectus and full particulars apply to
The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bodyguard Lines, Chowpatty,
Body Guard Lines, Chowpatty,
1170 Bombay.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.
AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.
THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.
Copies at Re. 1-14
May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.
The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

NOVELTY THEATRE
(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 13th 14th and 15th January
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will produce
for the first time in Bombay,
Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"
THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.
CAST:
Fergus Grampton....Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun K. C. .....Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.
Finch McComas....Capt. Meade.
The Waiter. .....Mr. Hogg.
Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Glandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Parlour Maid.....Mrs. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon.....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning
Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.
Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.
Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price

BOXING
1st SHERWOOD FORESTERS
OPEN TOURNAMENT
COOPERAGE, BOMBAY
7th, 8th, 9th and 10th January 1914 at 9-30 p. m. nightly.
Uunder Army & Navy Boxing Association Rules.
EVENTS.
OPEN TO ALL INDIA } Army, Navy, Volunteers and Police (Europeans)
PRIZES
WELTER WEIGHTS. 10st. 7lb. Rs. 75 Rs. 45.
LIGHT WEIGHTS .. 10st. „ 75 „ 45.
FEATHER WEIGHTS 9st. „ 75 „ 45
VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY
PRIZES.
VOLUNTEERS (Cup value) Rs. 50 Rs. 25.
CADETS „ „ 40 „ 20.
OPEN TO REGIMENT ONLY
PRIZES.
Middle Weights 11st. Rs. 60 Rs. 30.
Light Weights 10st. „ 60 „ 30.
Feather Weights 9st. „ 60 „ 30.
The Committee reserve the right to increase or decrease the amount of the prizes, according to the Entries.
Entries to reach Boxing President by the 1-1-1914.
Weigh in at the Garrison Gymnasium, Colaba, at 9 a. m, 7th January, 1914.
CONTESTS.
The Committee will arrange One or Two Contests Nightly of 4 & 6 Rounds.
Application for same to be made with entries.
Prizes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 per Contest.
PRICES OF SEATS.
Reserved Rs. 3. season for Same Rs. 8, Unreserved Rs. 2. and 1 Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to unreserved seats.
Seats may be booked at Messrs McAlpin, Sports Stores, Bombay, from 9 a. m. till 12noon and 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. commencing from 1st January, 1914.

MODERN DENTISTRY
is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his
FEES MUST BE MODERATE
hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—
Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.
Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,
personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

NOW OUT.
THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY
Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.
With an Appendix.
Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,
Price Rs. 5.
Ramchandra Govind & Son
Booksellers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & Co.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Sq... London, E C
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
169

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess, more especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in east Rajputana. Temperature is above normal during the day in lower Sind and at night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in slight excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in Sind but no precipitation of importance appears likely there; elsewhere also weather may continue dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 9th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	69.9	61.6	66	..	6.49	0.71
Jask	73.8	60.2	88	..	1.68	—0.23
Muskat	79.3	63.2	65	..	0.66	—0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	45.7	75	..	0.91	0.56
Rawalpindi	65.3	36.6	91	..	3.24	1.56
Lahore	69.8	42.0	90	..	1.29	0.63
Sirsa	71.3	42.0	81	..	1.26	0.76
Ambala	72.7	43.1	81	..	0.96	—0.73
Delhi	75.9	48.2	68	..	0.52	—0.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.1	49.9	57	..	0.09	—0.43
Mainpuri	79.3	49.3	61	..	0.26	—0.52
Jhansi	82.6	55.5	44	..	0.37	—0.16
Cawnpore	80.0	53.5	47	..	0.02	—0.84
Allahabad	80.2	50.3	68	..	0.68	—0.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.7	47.0	50	..	1.30	1.10
Karachi	81.5	58.2	60	..	0.17	—0.11
Ajmer	76.4	51.5	60	..	2.34	1.82
Jalpore	78.9	51.2	41	..	0.86	0.41
Kotah	87.0	56.6	52	..	1.03	0.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.2	50.6	62	..	0.03	—0.12
Dwarka	84.7	50.7	79	..	0.00	—0.06
Veraval	83.5	66.7	39	..	0.00	—0.40
Rajkot	87.1	52.1	47	..	0.00	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	56.6	50	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	91.4	62.9	54	..	0.09	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.7	61.7	56	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	88.1	54.7	39	..	0.01	—0.19
Neemuch	82.9	50.0	50	..	0.12	—0.26
Indore	83.3	52.2	53	..	0.30	—0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.5	49.3	66	..	0.94	—0.05
Saugor	82.4	62.2	33	..	0.81	—0.36
Hoshangabad	83.9	51.6	58	..	0.77	—0.26
Khandwa	86.6	51.3	48	..	0.00	—0.86
Akola	86.2	55.3	44	..	0.49	—0.90
Amraoti	84.8	56.4	44	..	1.31	0.00
Nagpur	83.6	52.3	58	..	0.85	—0.57
Chanda	82.8	49.5	72	..	0.37	—0.81
Raipur	81.5	54.6	61	..	1.26	0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	71.5	63	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	92.1	70.1	44	..	..	—0.60
Mormugao	84.2	71.8	72	..	..	—1.14
Karwar	85.2	68.8	75	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	52.1	48	..	0.08	—0.06
Ahmednagar	83.7	52.4	54	..	0.16	—0.84
Poona	83.2	55.9	54	..	..	—1.05
Sholapur	83.5	57.2	52	..	0.01	—1.42
Bijapur	81.1	59.1	62	..	0.24	—0.95
Belgaum	79.1	59.6	67	..	0.82	—1.03
Aurangabad	82.4	51.9	47	..	0.00	—0.85
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.3	52.4	67	..	0.02	—0.75
Hyderabad	79.3	56.6	57	..	0.00	—1.09
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	72.2	54	..	0.93	—2.39
Calicut	88.0	72.6	83	..	4.67	—1.30
Cochin	90.9	72.5	65	..	4.69	—3.48
Colombo	88.4	72.7	86	..	27.12	8.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	66.1	84	..	..	—6.07
Bellary	83.0	60.1	75	..	0.04	—2.06
Cuddapah	85.6	62.5	86	..	3.09	—1.42
Madras	83.7	72.5	75	..	28.73	9.34
Bangalore	82.0	57.8	87	..	0.34	—3.09
Coimbator	79.0	63.9	86	..	4.87	0.28
Trichinopoly	85.2	68.3	75	..	10.44	2.62
Negapatam	82.1	75.5	73	..	53.35	25.96

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.
CAL-A-dalay
GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM: IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and on fulfilling conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)
Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned.
Prize-winners of last competition were:
Mrs. A. F. Lemerle, Tellicherry, Malabar, India.
Mr. R. K. Den Lal, 77, Medical Hostel, Agra, India.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 9.

Dry weather continues but conditions are disturbed in Persia and a heavy cloud has already appeared in Baluchistan.

Forecast: Some precipitation along the north-west Frontier.

Earthquake report:—The Government Meterologist in Simla reports that a shock of slight intensity at its a shock of slight intensily at its origin about 200 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 11-4 a.m. on Thursday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 8th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	30.091
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. „ ..		69.7
Dew point .. .. „ ..		65.8
Relative humidity of Air		0.667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	85.2
Manimum do. do .. .. „		71.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE WNW, NNW, N,	
Movement of Wind .. do.		137

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th January, was 30.314 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Now stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Price Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	January	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	10	m 9 28	25 2
		10 58 a	28 4
Sun.	11	m 10 23	25 10
		11 34 a	29 3
Mon.	12	m 11 12	26 6
Tues.	13	m 0 9	29 10
		11 58 a	27 0
Wed.	14	m 0 44	30 2
		0 42 a	27 4
Thurs.	15	m 1 20	30 1
		1 27 a	27 5

1914	Low Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	January	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	10	m 4 12	21 0
		3 45 a	16 0
Sun.	11	m 4 56	20 3
		4 27 a	15 4
Mon.	12	m 5 36	19 5
		5 8 a	14 10
Tues.	13	m 6 14	18 9
		5 48 a	14 8
Wed.	14	m 6 51	18 1
		6 28 a	14 11
Thurs.	15	m 7 29	17 7
		7 10 a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and suns according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Satur.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m
11. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m
12. (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
13. (Tues.)	7h 15m.	6h. 20 m
14. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h 21m
15. (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	8h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

LATEST.

Do you know why there is a CRYING DEMAND for POWELL'S TRUSSES? Because they are made according to the ANATOMICAL REQUIREMENTS of each case thus giving the SUFFERERS the RELIEF which they need so badly.

Do you know what is the CONSEQUENCE of not WEARING the CORRECT TRUSS? Nothing but STRANGULATIONS which might possibly result in DEATH.

So do not waste TIME in idle contemplation as there is no time for doing so; because every minute is precious but call over at once at our Office where our SPECIALIST will examine all the patients free of charge and prescribe only the best and the modified TRUSS of the DAY.

THOUSANDS have done so and WHY can't you follow the same lead? DO!

N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturers of Trusses
Abdominal Kidney and
Umbilical belts &c. &c.
Lamington Rd., Byculla & Fort, Bombay.

MR. M. K. GANDHI.

THE IMPRISONED PATRIOT.

BARRISTER AND PASSIVE RESISTER.

Mr. T. E. Ruth, writes in the "Christian World":—

Four years ago I met Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, met him by appointment at 'morning tea' in Johannesburg. He is one of the most cultured citizens of the British Empire, a member of London University, a Barrister of the Inner Temple, an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, of the Supreme Court of Natal, an Attorney of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and to-day, not for the first time, he is in convict garb, because—though his soul is white and though the King has no more loyal subject in the whole of his Dominions—he is a gentleman of colour. He is an Indian, a British subject, with a British-fed love of justice burning in his soul, and therefore he is imprisoned as a common criminal in a British Colony. It is a curious commentry on our vaunted Imperial righteousness.

During the Boer War, he played a plucky part in the formation of the Indian Ambulance Corps and was specially mentioned in one of General Buller's dispatches. During the more recent native rebellion in Natal he was sergeant-major of the Indian Stretcher-Bearers' Corps. In the days of the Rand Plague, he saved Johannesburg from disaster. But these things are not counted to him for righteousness now. He is a passive resister to a degrading law and to a cruelly-conserved system of illegalities. Therefore, prison is the only place for him. Yet he asks for no favours for himself or for his race. He asks only for the common rights of every British subject.

A PASSIVE RESISTER.

In our tour of South Africa—I was associated with Mr. Arthur Black, of Liverpool, in a campaign of educational evangelism under the auspices of the World's Sunday School Association, a mission which precluded any ministry of interference in the domestic problems of the sunny subcontinent—I met no man of purer purpose or more immaculate motive, no man with more complete self-effacement or surer sense of responsibility, no man with a more profound consciousness of mission of candid statement of policy, or with greater willingness to admit the claim of Britishers that South Africa should be a 'White Man's Country.' He has an absolutely pure passion for the Empire. And that is precisely the measure of his hatred of injustice.

When I suggested, with the deference of a man who knew less about South Africa than when I lauded two months previously, that any influx of Asiatics might constitute a grave economic danger, he immediately agreed. 'The resident Indians,' he said, 'do not wish for an influx of their brethren. All they ask is that those permitted to remain should be allowed opportunity to make provision for such educational advantages as would prevent their sinking to the level of the aboriginal natives, opportunity that should belong to the citizens of the British Empire.'

At this point in the interview, which was for personal rather then Press purposes, I remarked that the colour problem, so easy of solution six thousand miles away, took on vast intricacies on the spot, where the most advanced and the most backward races dwell side by side, with such conflicting ideas of law, of morality and of economics that separate judicial administrative and political systems became inevitable, and that immense possibilities of blunder were naturally involved in the perpetual process of adjusting the legal, social, industrial and political life of the peoples. By the time we reached Johannesburg, it had become obvious to me that the widely divergent and far-reaching racial problems, interwoven as they are with the problems of daily bread and personal sanctity, could no more be solved by a political watchword than our religious problems at home could be solved by a theological shibboleth. I had met so many native with the minds of children and the passions of grown men. And he who loves England but little less than he loves India, agreed.

THE COLOUR BAR.

But he complained that there was no discrimination. The policy of Cecil Rhodes in Cape Colony, 'Equal rights for all civilised men,' was altered in the other colonies to "Equal rights for all white men." The color bar banned civilised and uncivilised from the common rights of civilisation. And, under great pressure, for he is essentially a modest man, preferring to speak of his cause and not of himself, Mr. Gandhi told me his story. I recall it and the thrill of it, and the news of his fourth period of imprisonment makes me, as a Britisher blush with shame, that a British subject of such culture and loyalty should suffer for righteousness' sake under the British flag.

He was born in 1869, of a family noted for generations for political service in the Province of Kathiawar, his father having been Prime Minister of Porbandar for twenty-five years. After matriculating at Ahmedabad he entered College at Bhavnagar, intending to graduate, but in 1888 came to London, attended lectures at the Inner Temple, privately studied for London matriculation, passed his examinations with credit, at the end of three years was called to the Bar, and returned to India. After practice of the law in Rajkot and study in the High Court of Bombay, he was invited to undertake an important lawsuit in Pretoria and, in 1893, arrived in 'Delightful Durban,' to be brutally disillusioned from his very first day.

A high-caste Hindu, with grand-father, father and uncle, chief ministers of their several courts, with Prince Ranjitsinhji as his personal friend, an utter stranger to colour prejudice, with vivid memories of the splendid hospitality of Englishmen in England confirming the family faith in the justice of the British law and honour of the British race, this cultured citizen of the British Empire arrived in a British colony to receive insult upon insult simply because of his colour.

He took a first-class railway ticket and entered a first-class carriage, but was ordered to go into the van-compartment, and at Pietermaritzburg was forcibly ejected by a constable and his luggage pitched after him; the train departed, and he was left on the platform. That was thoroughly typical. At Paardeberg, a guard struck him brutally in the face. The sentries in front of President Kruger's house in Pretoria, kicked him off the pavement.

FOUNDED NATAL CONGRESS.

His legal work in Pretoria ended, he returned to Durban. On his way home, he found the Government deliberately aiming at the ultimate extinction of the Indian community, flung himself into the conflict against race-prejudice, created a new race-consciousness among his own people, founded the Natal Indian Congress, fought his way into the Supreme Court, and, in 1896, returned to India to fetch his wife and children.

In India he delivered some speeches on South African conditions, which were cruelly condensed and transmitted to the Colonial papers, and when he returned to Durban, a most ugly public temper kept his steamer in quarantine for twenty-four days. There were threats to sink the ship, and mass meetings determined that there should be 'no landing at any price.' Then gradually the facts began to leak out, and the most bitter Press opponent had to admit. 'The cablegram is a gross exaggeration of Mr. Gandhi's statement. Mr. Gandhi is within his rights.' (That very day we Liverpudlians had evidence of the misleading character of condensed cablegrams. Johannesburg was postered with 'Liverpool Terrorised.' We were alarmed to find our fellow-citizens were going forth, night after night, in armed bands, in quest of a murderous gang—a state of affairs we could not even faintly trace on our return two months later.)

"ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT."

The story of the splendid service of the 'Eastern sons of Empire' during the war, when General Buller described Mr. Gandhi as "Assistant Superintendent,' is well known. It was an Indian contingent that bore the brave son of Lord Roberts seven miles to the base hospital at Chieveley. Mr. Gandhi who helped carry General Wood gate from the field hospital, the Indian stretcher-bearers who faced the hottest fire of the hellish warfare between Spion Kop and Frere and saved the lives of British soldiers. But the debt to the Indians was apparently discharged by the erection of a monument to the memory of their bravery.

The new Asiatic Department was unsympathetic, the officials unapproachable, the Indians were regarded as aliens, fenced round with degrading restrictions and easily branded criminal, but in April, 1903, Mr. Gandhi was enrolled an Attorney of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and laboured to win justice for the Indian community, and fought against illegal deportation, fines and imprisonments. The story of the founding of "Indian Opinion"—published in English, Tamil, Gujarati, and Hindi—with the late Mr. M. H. Nazan, a cultured journalist, as its first honorary editor, succeeded by Mr. Gandhi's brilliant English friend, Mr. H. S. L. Polak—now also in prison; the inception of the Phoenic settlement; the development of the Passive Resistance Movement—it is a story of self-sacrifice as fine as anything written in the Bible of the Race.

There is nothing of the irresponsibility of the social agitator, no appeal to the passions of the mob, no faith, in armed resistance, no hysteria, in this movement. Mr. Gandhi has no faith in riots. He has faith in a cross. He refuses to produce his registration certificate, to give his thumb and finger impressions, preferring to pay the penalty of passively resisting.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

PURCHASE COMPLETED.

Arrangements have finally been made for carrying out at once the purchase of the Crystal Palace and its grounds and making them public property, says "The Times." It is expected that the legal transfer will be made as from the New Year.

This completion of the scheme for the public acquisition of the Crystal Palace is due to a further large donation from Lord Plymouth, who had already subscribed £5,000 to "The Times" Fund.

Rather than that any delay should now occur through the failure of some of the municipal authorities to contribute what was expected from them towards the first half of the purchase money, Lord Plymouth has himself generously agreed to sell the property to the public for about £30,000 less than the £230,000 for which he bought it.

In November, 1911, it will be remembered, Lord Plymouth, at the then Lord Mayor's request, saved the Crystal Palace and its grounds from being put up to auction for building purposes by personally guaranteeing the purchase money fixed by the Court of Chancery, simply in order that time might be gained for the Mansion House Committee to make their appeal to the public. On the understanding that a Mansion House Fund would be raised to reimburse him, Lord Plymouth eventually bought the property, at a cost of £230,000, for no other purpose than to hand it over to the public when the Fund was completed. Owing to the unexpected refusal of the Camberwell Borough Council to contribute to the Fund and the recent reduction of the Penge contribution from £20,000 to £5,000 there is now a deficit on the first half of this Fund, which it was always supposed that the various local authorities would provide, of £20,420. In these circumstances the generosity of Lord Plymouth's decision will be fully realized. His personal contribution to the Fund for preserving the Crystal Palace and its grounds as a national possession will be about £35,000, apart altogether from the responsibilities which have fallen on him as temporary owner during the unexpectedly protracted period while the movement for public purchase has been going on.

ALL INDIAN NEWS BRIEF.

Entries for the annual Calcutta Dog Show close here by the tenth instant.

The King of Siam proposes making a tour of India during the next cold season.

Mr. Jedubern, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipality, has been nominated a member of the Burma Legislative Council in the place of Mr. F. O. Stewart.

The application put in before the District Judge, Lahore, by a shareholder for the compulsory winding up of the Bank of Asia has been withdrawn.

The question of the increase of the pay of officers in the British Service stationed in India, in harmony with the increase at Home, is still under the consideration of Government.

Dr. Judson's centennial celebration continues in different parts of Burma. Over 14,000 Christians welcomed Dr. Mabie, representative, A. B. Mission Boston and other visitors from America, India and other parts.

The total approximate gross earnings for State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 27th December 1913, show a gain of Rs. 20,48,001, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 3rd January 1914 stood at 5,674 against 6,896 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 570; Madras, 468; Bengal, 1; Bihar, 1,078; United Provinces, 3,048; the Punjab, 181; Burma, 85; Mysore, 108; Hyderabad, 106 and Rajputana, 37.

The Government of India have sanctioned an arrangement under which the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is permitted to secure the services of a young regimental officer as an extra Personal Assistant during the winter months covering the period the Government of India are in residence at Delhi. The selected officer will not be seconded, and will continue to draw regimental pay and allowances from his regiment.

The Government of India being of the opinion that the correct registration of births and deaths is of great importance have issued a pamphlet urging the benefits of registration and describing the procedure to be followed and the fees payable. The Government think that the medical practitioners of a province would be a suitable agency for popularizing registration among the European and Eurasian communities. Personal attendance as a necessity is dispensed with.

The "Gazette of India" contains the formal notification of the retirement from the Civil Service of Mr. H. E. L. P. Dupernex, District and Sessions Judge in the United Provinces, who joined the service in 1889. With Sir Frederick Nicholson in Madras Mr. Dupernex shares the credit of initiating the co-operative credit movement in India, and it was almost entirely due to the latter's strenuous advocacy, and to the support given him by the Press, that the Governments of Northern India lent their support to the movement.

Mr. Sher Mahomed, who has just been gazetted Principal of the Mayo School of Art Lahore is known throughout India for his skill in and knowledge of Oriental design and draughtsmanship. As a student in the seventies he won the high opinion of Mr. Lockwood Kipling who was then Principal. Amongst the many successful works which have been done under his guidance and personal supervision are the ball-room at Barnes Court, Simla; the dining-room at Government House, Lahore; and the gold embroidered shamianas for the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Mr. G. N. Sahashabuddne, Sugar Expert Poona, has contributed a short paper to the last Industrial Conference on the question of the revision of Indian Sugar Tariff. He points out that as matters stand at present unless radical improvements are made in the manufacturing side of our sugar industry, mere increase in the duty on foreign sugar to the extent of 10 per cent. ad valorem will be of very little use. On the other hand, if we improve our methods of manufacture we will be in a position to compete with foreign sugar even with our present Tariff except perhaps in the sea coast provinces like Bombay and Madras.

The special committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the proposed introduction of standard weights and measures have assembled at Mayo Hall Madras and are taking evidence. The Committee consists of the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, Poona; Mr. C. A. Silberrad, I.C.S., Collector of United Provinces; Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Madras; and Mr. Rustomji Faridooji, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise Central Provinces. They are being assisted by Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., Collector and Municipal President, Bangalore; and Mr. H. Clarke, Municipal Secretary.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, in the course of his annual report, writes:—"It is a common complaint that the influence of the literary education furnished by the schools and *patsalas* scattered throughout the country is unfortunate in this that the boy who has stumbled through the elements of a course in reading, writing and arithmetic tends to regard himself, on the immature completion of his studies, as having transcended the stages of society to which labour in the fields is appropriate. This is the natural consequence of centuries of tradition and can only cease altogether to be felt when literacy in the vernacular has become so general that its possession is no longer a differential qualification."

Mr. G. C. Whigham winner of the Amateur Golf Championship of India has already been prominent in two Indian championship tournaments. He first made his mark as a golfer by reaching, at a very early age, the semi-final of the Amateur Championship at Home, played in 1899 over his own course of Prestwick. His brother, H. J. Whigham, who was twice American Amateur Champion, may be remembered as the winner of the Visitors Prize in the Indian Championship of 1901. Wigham drives a long ball from the tee, plays well through the green, and is a fine putter; and it need therefore, hardly be said that on his game he is a difficult man to beat says the "Asian."

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ARE THE LEADING SAFE MAKERS OF INDIA.

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DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
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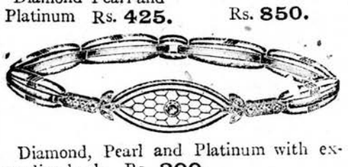
Diamonds. Rs. 850.

Sapphire, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 175.

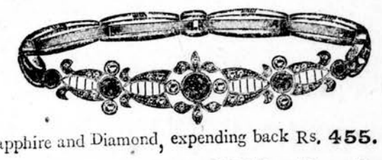
Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Crystal Pendant. Rs. 215.

Pearl&Diamonds Rs.1,500.

Diamond Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 425.


Diamond, Pearl and Platinum with expanding back. Rs. 300.

Diamonds Rs. 550.


Sapphire and Diamond, expending back Rs. 455.

Diamonds Rs. 850.

Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 80.

Diamonds and Ruby. Rs. 850.

Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 345.

Diamond, Sapphire and Pearl. Rs. 620.

Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Rs. 415.

Above pricers are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8

Consols 2½ %	77 15-16plus3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.25-28½	unchg.
Rentes 3 %	86½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.51plus½
Bar Silver Spot	26⅝—⅛
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26½plus1-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchangd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞ „
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½% since to day	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	84¾unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	3⅝—¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3¼—⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅝—3-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅝—3-16
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2⅝—1-8
Interest 7 day market loans.. ..	3—½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 37,100,000	Inc. £	100,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,200,000	Dec. £	3,100.000
Other Deposits	£ 46,500,000	„ £	4,600,000
Govt. Securities	£ 13,100,000	„ £	100,000
Other Securities	£ 32,100,000	„ £	20,000,000
Notes & Gold	£ 26,500,000	Inc. £	2,700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 49 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 8

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	2,000
Futures at New York March	12.14—1
Futures at New York May ..	12.04unchg

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on limited offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.30unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .	12⅝unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	Holiday New Or-
Futures at New Orleans May leans	Future Marke
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 3-8plus1-8
Demand Bills	4.86½ „
Silver Commercial Bars	57¾—¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 8

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp		1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian.. ..		—
„ „ Imports..		9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good biz done Easier

„ „ „ Futures Quiet steady.

Tone of Manchester Market Buyers operating quietly

Mid. Americans	6.92—5d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. March	12.10—5
May	11.99 „ 5
New York Official noon call March	12.13 — 2
May	12.02 „ 2
New Orleans 10 a.m March New Orleans market May closed until Friday	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.60—5
F. M.	6.61—6
M. A.	6.63 —5
A. M.	6.62—5
M. J.	6.62—5
J. J.	6.58—4
J. A.	6.55—4
A. S.	6.44—4
S. O.	6.28—4
O. N.	6.19—4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Jan. 8.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull Buyers unchanged	36⅞
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nom nal qu et but steady.	
South American Rozar o Santa Fe—62lbs no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; nom nal dull	33⅜—⅝
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; Buyers	35—½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; Buyers	35—½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; Buyers	35—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs 85% ex-Sh p March Apr-l May ; Antwerp sellers	53½—¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers	54¼—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk done firm unchanged	47¾
Linseed Calcutta Buyers Jan.-Feb. ; London quiet	49.1½plus 1½
Linseed Argent ne (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp done firm	44½plus ⅝
Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb. ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	6.9.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£63¾
Copper Braziers unchanged	£80
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Card ff to Bombay Canal value	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. Ind a (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March : very steadynot much doing	12.5½plus 1½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. Ind a sellers Feb.-March ; very quiet unchgd.	11.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May.	9.5½plus ½

Steady limited b z.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; steady prices rather better 13.2¼plus ¾

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged 11.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value 11—1½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karach Jan.-March ; value 11½—1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March ; value 11.3—1½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karach Jan.-March value 11.4½—1½

Market remains idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; value steady 3¾—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 9.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
14 boxes gold and sovs.	5,13,750 / 1,95 000	London	Supdt. P. & O.
10 boxes gold.	7,29,600	„	Chartered.
24 „ „ and sovs.	15,97,440 / 15,000	„	National.
2 box gold and sovs.	75,000 / 57,000	„	Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet and rates for bills are easier. A moderate business has been done in three months bills. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16
„ „ forward, May	1-4	1-4
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	15-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171¾
Marks „ „ ...		130¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		141½
„ „ Shanghai ...		190
„ „ Japan		147¾

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Perisdical Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs allotments were made of :—

8-40 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. 1/32 and 71-60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. 1/16 tenderers receiving 3 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 82-60 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 100 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	20,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	8,40,00
Madras	..... Rs.	1,10,000
Total	..... Rs.	9,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 16th January brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	4,00,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	9,90,000
Madras	..... Rs.	2,70,000
Total	..... Rs.	16,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 22nd January brings the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	5,50,000
Madras	..... Rs.	40,000
Total	..... Rs.	8,40,000

Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th December. 1913, compared with last week in lakhs and decimals :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Inc. or Dec.	Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	..		1.65
Public Deposits at Branches.....	..		5.61
Other Deposits	55.28		..
Port Bills	..		..
Sundries	..		6.77
ASSETS.			
Government Securities.	..		2.98
Other Authorised Securities	..		2.07
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	2.14		..
Loans on do. do.	..		412
Bills discounted and purchased ...	6.55		..
Dead Stock	.01		..
Stamps	..		..
Bullions	..		11
Balances with other Banks	..		36
Sundries	03		..
Cash	42.46		..

BULLION

Bar Silver in London was 1/8 lower for ready at 26-5/8 and 1/16 higher for delivery at 26½. The Local Market opened steady and unchanged, and has remained steady during the day, closing as under.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	6	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	77	10	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	76	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	64	72,329
B. B. & C. I. Railway	59	70,786

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day The Market opened at Rs. 95-5-6 steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-7 for 30th January delivery. A fair amount of business was booked to-day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) change hands at Rs. 102-6.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market was firm to-day, and a good enquiry for some Mill Shares which are considered low at the present price was noticeable.

Davids were placed at Rs. 452-8.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,065.

Fazulbhai were quiet at Rs. 425.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 212-8.

Crescent at Rs. 110 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 213-12.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,485.

Amritsar Pattii Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 138.

Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1,640.

Bank of India Shares remained steady at Rs. 65-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 82-8. Deferred changed hands at Rs. 143.

The Central Bank of India Shares were is g ' request at Rs. 16. The result of the last year's (1913) working of this Bank shows a profit of Rs. 1,17,575-2-7 including the balance carried forward last year. Taking into view the severe financial crises which all the Swadeshi Banks recently experienced this result may be considered quite satisfactory. The Bank successfully coped with the heavy demand made by the Depositors to the extent of above Rs. 75 lacs within the last three months and is regaining the confidence of the public.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for 8 days.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	17,752	159,711	97,569
Central India ..	8,856	38,382	7,237
Barsee and Nagar ..	16,559	66150,	31,687
Berar ..	17,064	128,6..	18,169
Central Provinces ..	16,910	81,773	35,749
Total Oomrat ..	77,137	474, 8:	310,411
Dholleras ..	6,068	39,261	25,018
Broach ..	4	1,710	101
Compta and Dharwar ..	1,496	47,905	15,852
Westerns ..	1,146	17,290	27,397
Bengals (N.W. Provinces).	16,417	366,881	227,417
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	5,785	32,073	19,345
Sind ..	3,994	19 538	25,231
Persian ..	56	235	737
American ..	nil	2,180	16 214
Egyptian ..	56	622	792
Other sorts ..	nil	251	979
Total ..	112 159	1,002,640	670,497

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts from 1st to 8th January.	112,159	115,634	— 3,475
Receipts from 8th January. ..	1,002,640	670,497	plus 332,143
Shipments for the week Europe ..	46,989	2,729	„ 44,260
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	53,955	66,263	— 12,308
Total ..	100,944	68,992	plus 31,952
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 8th Jan. ..			
Europe ..	336,273	87,316	plus 248,957
China ..	7,752	2,564	„ 5,188
Japan ..	233,869	136,984	„ 96,885
Coast Ports ..	6 626	6,668	„ 406
Total ..	584, 156	233,532	plus 350 640
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	6,568	5,276	„ 1,202
China Japan, and Coast Ports ..	41,296	7,630	„ 33,666

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 20th Dec. 5,587 bales.

Total exports Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. to 3rd January 3,099 bales.

COTTON.

At the beginning of the past week there was a fairly sharp dro p in rates, the May position in New York declining to 11-97 or 26 points lower than the closing price of the old year. Subsequently small fluctuations occurred, and on the cables received this morning New York shows a decline of 15 and 19 points on the week and New Orleans 20 and 22 points. The Market has lately been much depressed and there has been a complete lack of support on any small advance. Bulls appear afraid to enter the Market in the present uncertainty regarding the size of the crop, and it is certainly a very difficult matter to forecast the yield when exports differ so widely, in their estimates. This season the Market has been full of suprises, and at times has gone in direct opposition to all preconceived ideas. It is quite possible that further surprises are yet to come, but in which direction it is difficult to say.

The Local Market has again taken a course of its own and has been independent of home advices. Prices advanced during the early part of the week and at one time good Broach was Rs. 11 higher than it was on the 3rd inst., while other descriptions were about Rs. 8 higher. The rise was due to a good demand by the bazaar, and to partial covering of January sales. Export houses have in some cases bought January and sold March delivery. The enquiry for ready cotton helped the Market, there having been a fair demand by shippers to meet January requirements. The last day or two the tone has been weaker and last evening good Broach had dropped to Rs. 294. This morning it was quoted the same rate.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 8th Jan. 1914 ..	1,002,640	
	1,627,640	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 8th Jan. 1914 ..	584,156	„
	1,043,484	„
Less afloat in harbour ..	47,864	„
	995,620	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	369,500	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 1st Jan. 1914	626,120	„

The following are rates :—

January.

Antwerp.—13s. l.s.	15s. s.c.
Dunkirk.—13s. 6d. l.s.	15s. 6d. s.c.
Havre.—15s. 6d. l.s.	16s. 6d. s.c.
Hull.—13s. 9d. l.s.	
Hamburg.—13s. 6d.	15s 6d. s.c.
London.—14s. 6d. l.s.	16s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool.—15s. l.s.	16s. s.c.
Marseilles.—15s. l.s.	16s.s .c.
Genoa.—14s. 6d. l.s.	15s. 6d. s.c.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone		Strong.
Estimated Sales		8,000
Total Imports		23,000
Months.		
J. F.	6.59	— 1
F. M.	6.60	„ 1
M. A.	6.62	„ 1
A. M.	6.61	„ 1
M. J.	6.61	„ 1
J. J.	6.57	„ 1
J. A.	6.54	„ 1
A. S.	6.44	
S. O	6.28	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	112,159	Bales
Wheat	24,876	Cwts.
Linseed	30,217	„
Rape, Rai, etc,.	1,054	„
Gingelyseed	122,018	„
Poppyseed.....	1,740	„
Groundnuts.....	87,156	„
Castorseed	36.112	„
Rice	31,946	„
Myrabollams	18,933	„
Cottonseed	271,785	„
Mowraseed	3,101	„
Gram	11,010	„
Jowar.....	34,633	„
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	93	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Though business has been restricted the tone of the Market is steady, and new crop rates are a trifle higher owing to the late rains up country having proved insufficient.

Quotations :—

Ready White Pissi ..... Rs. 5-8-0 R. T.

White Delhi May ..... Rs. 5-14-6 R. T.

Linseed :—Fluctuations have occured in this Market on home advices. At the beginning of the week prices improved and there was more life in the Market, but later on rates gave way about annas. There has been a fair enquiry for ready for shipment, but business in new crop is by no means active. At the close the Market is steady as under.

Quotations :

Ready	Rs. 7-14-0 B.T.
May	Rs. 8-15-0 R.T.
September	Rs. 9-3-0 R. T.

Rapseed : The Market is steadier for new crop owing to crop reports from up-country being less encouraging. In ready the business passing is small and rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

Ready brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-13-0 B.T.

Ready yellow Cawnpore Rs. 9-0-0 B.T.

Brown Delhi May ..... Rs. 9 2 0 R.T.

Teelseed : The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations :—

Bold white 85 per cent ...	Rs. 57 8 0
Maghi	„ 55 0 0
Black Kutne	„ 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 62 0 0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations :

Bold	Rs. 48 8 0
Small	„ 47 8 0

Castorseed : The Market is quiet but steady.

Ready ..... Rs. 54 8 0

...Cottonseed : The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations :—

Ready Rs. 24-0-0.

Poppyseed : The Market is dull with little or nothing doing.

Quotations :—

Ready, Rs. 10-5-0 B.T.

owraseed : Quiet with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations :—

Ready, Rs. 8-2-0 B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet and the following business is reported.

Hull : About 5,000 tons relets for January at 13s. 6d. l.s. About 10,000 to 12,000 tons for February at 13s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. l.s.

Liverpool : 1,000 tons February at 14s. l.s.

Marseilles : About 3,000 tons February at 14s. and 13s. 6d. l.s.

The Ellerman Line booked for Liverpool Marseilles 1,000 tons March—May at 14s. l.s. 14s. 6d. s.c.

London : About 500 tons April at 14s. l.s.

2,000 tons Ore for Antwerp at 14s; and 4,000 tons Ore for Dunkirk at 14s. and 15s. all January and February shipment booked in London.

Charters : Several charters are reported this week, of which the following are named :—

S.S. *Iran* : for January at 17s. 6d. one P.P. 18s. two P.P.

S.S. *Ada* : for January-February at 17s. one P.P. Dunkirk or Havre 17s. 6d.

S.S. *Badmanton* : for January at 18s. two P.P.

S.S. *Hopemount* : for January-February at 18s. one P.P. 18s. 6d. two P.P.

S.S. *Southville* : for January-February at 17s. 6d. one P.P. 18s. two P.P. Dunkirk and Havre 6d. more.

S.S. *Bengrow* : for January at 17s. 3d. one P.P. 17s. 9d. two P.P. excluding Havre and Dunkirk.

S.S. *Bengrow* : for January at 17s. 3d. one P.P. 17s. 9d. two P.P. excluding Havre and Dunkirk.

B.C.T.A. QUOTATIONS.

The Market has been irregular good Broach fluctuating between Rs. 295½ and Rs. 293½ and closing at Rs. 294.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake	Brand	150o	Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose	„	150o	„ „ 5-12-2 „ „
Chester	„	75o	„ f, 5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„	76o	„ „ 5-0-2 „ „
Monkey	„	125	„ „ 4-15-2 „ „
Tiger	„	125o	„ „ 4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins	„	125o	„ „ 3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	„	125o	„ „ 4-6-0 yer 2 tin

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges Extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tions	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	0	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tions	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tions	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	0

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the above Association on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall. A paper on "The Roman Satirists" by C. A. Vince, M.A., will be read and non-members who are interested will be welcome.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 9th.

S.S. Stephnotis	Goodridge	Calcutta Dec. 28
S.S. Ferozi	Primrose	Jeddah Dec. 25
S.S. Koweit	Brewis	Jeddah Dec. 27
S.S. Orissa	Redfern	Cheriban Dec. 26
S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London Dec. 26

DEPARTURES.

January 9th.

S.S. Rahmani	Cottrell	Jeddah
S.S. Weissenfels	Kallinhoff	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi

The follwoing vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	Dumra	for Persian Gulf
„	Kanzler	for Mauritius

S. S. Stephnotis :—The steamer Stephnotis 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 28, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ferozi :—The B. & P. N. Coy's. steamer Ferozi 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah, which portshe had left on December 25, with a general cargo and 792 pilgrims.

S. S. Koweit :—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah, which port she had left on December 27, with ballast and 1,116 pilgrims.

S. S. Orissa :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J. B. Redfern, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cheribon, which port she had left on December 26, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Arabia :—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Arabia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on December 26, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Man'ey, sailed on Friday, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Orissa :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Orissa, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Cheribon etc., experienced strong wind and high sea in the early part of her voyage, but latterly fine and clear weather.

FRIDAY January 9th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Cleopatra	Huber	A. L.S. N. & Co
B.	Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co.
C.	& H. Haura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
D.	& E. Clan Macintosh	Linoax	J. F. & Co
F.	Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G & Co
G.	Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell.
H.	Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
M.	Emphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co.
N.	Lena	Charters	Ralli Bros
O.	Bleamoor	Blakey	T. M.& Co
P.	Stephan	Cornelius	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co.
2.	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
4.	Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
5.	Silverdale	ve. Leod	D. N. & co
6.	Luzon Maru	Sahawa	N. Y. K
6.	Den of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M & Co
7.	Red Italia	Amedes	Rubattino Line
8.	Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9.	Nordmark	Menmann	W. & A. Graham & Co
10. & 11.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15.	Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	McPhail	K. N. & C

H. W. D. D

Sardar	Weeks	H. S.	Shustry.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jeravadas & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	A. G. & Co
Brazilliana	Snowdon	
City of Chester	Osborne	K. N. & Co.
Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
Deta	Le mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
Hospodar	Famagusta	T. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
India	Kalbok	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kandier	Smith	D. M. Khandwani
Khosuro	Hannan	f. M. & Co
Killibla	Stewart	T. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Pundra	Haddock	M. M. & Co
Resbergen	Burger	A. V. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	Bombay Company.
Shwesagon	Creagh	I. B. P & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Saint Veronica	Stabb	J. M. & Co.
Steplmotis	Goodridge	
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Transport	Jones	D. N. & Co
Umfa	Babb	M. M. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	S. O. & Co

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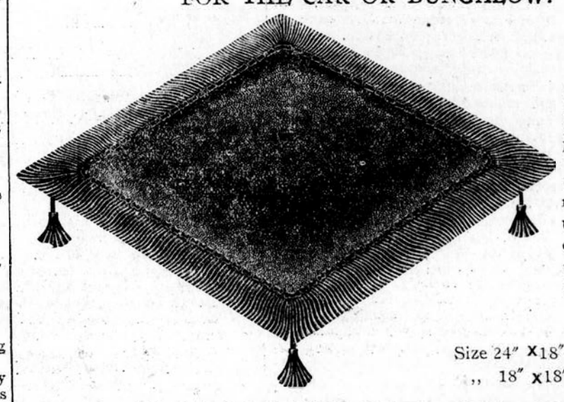

Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" x18" .. Rs. 35

„ 18" x18" .. „ 25

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There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.

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An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.

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VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.

PRICELES OTTOES.

PRICE : Rs. 2 to 50 per tola

GANGA ROSE WATER.

PRICE : Re 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water

For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

BOXNG.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIRD NIGHT.

There was a well-filled enclosure last night, and quite the best programme so far with a deal of very hard hitting and more science than in the initial stages. Only two knock-outs came off, but a witadrawal in the second round and four walk-overs enabled the proceedings to terminate at mid-night. A merry mixture of sailors and soldiers kept things alive during the intervals with humourous bantering, but occasionally forgot themselves during the fights. At the end they signified disapproval at the frequency with which the boxers were ordered to separate, and were not altogether to blame. As mentioned before, there was too much interference from the referee who is not entitled to call "break" unless *both* men are holding. It is also presumably a rule specially made for the services which disallows hitting in the break-away. Had this been strictly adhered to in Rattray's case he would have been disqualified. One was glad to see Stirling win after being rather unnecessarily warned for hitting under similar circumstances as his opponent persistently held him.

The chief fight was a Middle Weight Contest between Knowles and Masters. Masters claims the Championship of India, but with the sailor leaving himself so open, he should have put the finisher across earlier than he did. Both are strong, but too slow in taking openings to be very high class.

Fisher and Miles won as expected though the former in that class has to meet heavier men than himself, the latter one is assumed to think a lucky winner, the judges possibly missing the number of body-blows. Garman got in. Melville should be able to dispose of Miles in their forthcoming contest.

Paul won in his class, but he met a tough nut in Inches and there was really nothing in it. Not two years ago in Bangalore the latter won two different weights in the Novices' class. There was also nothing in it between Johns and Clare, the verdict for the former meeting with a mixed reception. Clare got public sympathy for his disadvantage in size, but all the same got home just as often, and he and Inches fully deserve their "good loser" awards. Dunkerley earned a popular win with a K. O., in the Regimental competition, but, in the Open event he found Randall hard to lay a glove on and himself could not keep the left leads out.

It was, as mentioned, a spirited series of fights, and one looks forward to the finals with a deal of interest. Whilst fully sympathising with the referees in their onerous duties, one would remind them that when called off before necessary boxers are likely to become too cautious, which means robbing the fighting of its most interesting features.

Following are full details:—

REGIMENTAL.—9st. (Semi-final).

Lance-Corpl. DUNKERLEY v. Dr. STANSBIE. Dunkerley pressed, but Stansbie landed three heavy rights, only to miss when following up. In the second Dunkerley stood well more hard right swings and keeping at his man tired him out. Stansbie went down and rose groggy just after the bell. Pte. Dove W. O. from Pte. Greenburgh.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10st. 7lbs. (2nd Round.)

Pte. DOWMAN (Sherwoods) v. Pte. FISHER (Camerons). Fisher was much lighter and shorter, but forced the pace. A nice short right jab to the jaw floored Dowman, but he then covered successfully. Fisher had decidedly the better of the next landing several good lefts to the body. The third of a fast fight saw Dowman do better, but Fisher scored points and won by a wide margin.

Lance-Corpl. MILES (K.S.L.I.) v. A. B. GARMAN (H. M. S. Swiftsure). Each leading in turn, Miles the advantage in reach; some hard exchanges slightly in Garman's favour. Miles did most of the pressing in the next, Garman making for the body; points about even. Miles rushed, but got more than he gave from right cross-counters and a straight left which cut his nose. One presumes it was for doing more of the leading that Miles got the verdict.

REGIMENTAL.—10 st. (2nd Round)

Pte. KENNEDY v. Pte. HAYWOOD. Kennedy Scratched.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10 st. (2nd Round).

A. B. RATTRAY (H. M. S. Pelorus) v. STOKER PRINN (H. M. S. Pelorus). Prinn swung wild rights and completed a somersault on stumbling. Rattray used a straight left and about evened it. The latter's nose was bleeding in the second, and Prinn landed a right to the head in a break-away found his opponent tender his mit.

Gr. LITTLE (R. G. A.) v. Leading Seaman STIRLING (H. M. S. Swiftsure) .Little on the defensive throughout. Stirling was unlucky to be called to break and warned when he was being held and not holding; Little did better with his left, but Stirling, the smaller man, was always after him forcing him to duck and cover. In the third instead of Stirling being warned again Little should have been disqualified for holding so persistently. Stirling peppered him and won by a good deal.

10-ROUND CONTEST.

Seaman KNOWLES (H. M. S. Pelorus) v. Champion of Ceylon v Gr. MASTERS (R. F. A.) Champion of India.

Both sturdily built, Masters had the longer reach and after being pressed got home two useful rights. The sailor was warned for keeping his glove open, a fault both were guilty of. In the second Knowles began well, but a right swing dazed him and another floored him. He rose groggy and was sent half through the ropes. Rising again he tottered in his own corner and was hit at will, going through the ropes and his seconds saving him from falling off the stage. Time saved him, and in the third he drove Masters back, but another right to the jaw sent him down for the count, his head striking the boards very hard.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—9 st. (2nd Round).

Pte. McGinn (7th D. Gs.) W. O. from Pte. McGeacny (Camerons).

Pte. Halliday (Norfolk) W. O. from Stoker Seeds (H. M. S. Pelorus)

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10 st. (2nd Round).

Pte. GARDEN (Camerons) v. Stoker BEDFORD (H. M. S. Swiftsure). Garden had a big pull in size, but Bedford fought back well and there was little in it; both wild. Garden pressing had the better of the second with his left. Garden drew claret in the third, too big for Bedford, who fought gamely. Garden won.

Pte. INCHES (Camerons) v. Pte. PAUL (2nd Dorsets). Paul was stronger, but Inches quicker and making the pace had a bit of a pull in a smart round. Inches took the second, some fast work with in fighting and hard exchanges. Rushing in the third, Paul piled on a number of points, then both were about done, Inches sticking it out well, and it must have been a very small margin by which Paul won.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—9 st. (2nd Round)

Lance-Corpl. JOHNS (Sherwoods) v. Stoker CLARE (H. M. S. Swiftsure). Johns was much taller and rushed, but right and left swings were evenly given with no pretence at guarding; Clare a left-hander. Same in the second, very heavy slams exchanged, Johns standing some particularly hard ones on the jaw well. The third was another hot round all the way and Clare heaped them on at the close with Johns's reach useful. Johns got the verdict.

Lance-Corpl. DUNKERLEY (1st Sherwoods) v. Pte. RANDALL (Norfolks). Dunkerley the stronger, but Randall was quicker and took the first round by a bit. Randall continued to do the leading and covered well, Dunkerley unable to get home tellingly. Dunkerley went in more in the third, but Randall slipped him cleverly and using his left well won deservedly.

Good loser prizes were given to Stoker Clare and Pte. Inches.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JOCKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The last issue of the "Racing Calendar" contains the following passage:—

The Stewards enquired into complaint made against jockey, P. Brown for having ridden another jockey on to the rails in the Ellenborough Plate, Division 2, run on December 20th and found from the evidence that the complaint was well founded. It was stated on behalf of Brown however that on the day in question he was weak and ill which statement the stewards accepted and instead of finding that it was an act of deliberate foul riding the punishment for which would have been suspension for an indefinite period, the Stewards gave Brown the benefit of the doubt and imposed a nominal fine as a warning.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DARING CARTMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali charged Savala Naraiyan, a cartman with criminal breach of trust in respect of a labour cart valued at Rs. 150, belonging to one Premji Gopalji.

The evidence showed that the accused was entrusted with the cart, which he plyed for hire sometime but subsequently on the 26th December he disappeared with the cart and the bullocks. The next day the bullocks were found in a pond at Dadar. Some days after one Asam Khan was seen going along the Bandra Causeway with the cart. On being questioned by a police sepoy, he pointed out the accused who had been hiding at Bandra Khari, and who, he said, had sold it to him. The accused was arrested and taken to the Police lines, from where he escaped. He was however re-arrested the same evening at Ghat Kopar. He was then put into a train, but while between Kurla and Sion he jumped out of it and escaped, but was again arrested the next morning by the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT MAHIM.

A QUARREL ONLY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sergeant Fizgerald charged Gopal Bhikaji and three other Hindoos, with robbing one Baston Antone on the highway. Mr. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant whilst the accused were all defended by Mr. Vicaji, pleader, and Mr. S. N. Athavle, barrister-at-law.

Baston Antone stated that on the night of the 10th ultimo he had entered a bar at Mahim along with another friend to have some drinks. When they came out and were walking home they were met on the road by the accused. An altercation ensued during which, the complainant alleged, he was assaulted when Rs. 30 were stolen from his pocket by the accused who also picked up Rs. 45 that had fallen on the ground in the quarrel.

The accused denied the charge. His Worship after recording evidence, remarked that there was no evidence to show that the complainant had been robbed though it was apparent there had been a quarrel. He therefore acquitted the accused.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN POONA.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST WELL-KNOWN PLEADER.

HOUSE BREAKING-THEFT-AND CRIMINAL BREACH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

A case of extraordinary interest was heard to-day in the City Magistrates Court. Inspector O'Gorman charged Mr. R. S. Cinthri, B. A., L. L. B., a well-known pleader with house breaking and theft by night, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of some ornaments given to him for safe custody by disputing parties, for whom he acted as arbitrator.

According to the prosecution, is is alleged that the accused pawned the ornaments with the Peninsular Bank in the city, and a shroff, for Rs.1,100, from whom they were recovered.

In the burglary case the prosecution story is, that between the 12th and 24th November last, the accused broke into the house of one Krishnajee Veshwanath Baput in the city at night, and stole about Rs.575 worth of gold and silver ornaments, silk embroidered sarees, and Rs 200 in notes.

The pleader was arrested yesterday on suspicion and most of the stolen property was found in his house. The case is proceeding.

PETITION UNDER PRESS ACT.

HIGH COURT REFUSES RULE.

At the Bombay Court yesterday before Justices Heaton and Shah presiding on the appellate banch, Mr. J. R. Gharpure made an application for a rule on behalf of Kashinath Waman Lele, printer and publisher of a periodical called "Dharma," a weekly magazine devoted to religious, philosophical and socio-religious topics, and other books on religion, Philosophy and cognate subjects.

The petitioner in his application stated that he had a printing press at Wai wherein he printed all his publications. The books printed and published by him consisted of a periodcal called "Dharma" a weekly magazine, and other books on religion, Philosophy and cognate subjects. He had made a declaration for his press under section 3 of the Press Act before the District Magistrate at Wai and no security had ever been demanded from him. There being plague at Wai he had to remove to Bombay and he was thinking of bringing a portion of his press to Bombay as he would otherwise suffer great pecumary loss by suspending the publication, and so he made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on November 20th but that the Court ordered on November 27th an amount of Rs. 1,000 to be deposited as security.

ORDER FOR SECURITY QUESTIONED

Mr. Gharpure contended that the press had for its objects the printing and publishing of religious and philosophical books only and therefore the order as to security was wrong. The order was against the express resolution of Government passed under section 3 of the Press Act. He then referred to the following resolution:—

Instructions to Magistrates regarding the taking of security under section 3 (1) and 8 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Resolution No. 2951, page 801, "The Bombay Government Gazette" June 2 1910:—

"The above extract and letter should be communicated to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and to all District Magistrates for information and guidance. Security should ordinarily be dispensed with when a fresh declaration has to be made in respect of an already existing newspaper or press, if it has been well conducted in the past. In exercising the discretion vested in them by law Magistrates should consider all the circumstances of each case, the character and antecedents of the persons in whose names the new declarations are made, their age, standing, and reputation. The manner in which the presses and newspapers have been conducted in the past may be taken as evidence of the way in which they are likely to be conducted in future, but in deciding whether security should or should not be taken the true criterion is the use to which they are likely to be put after the fresh declaration."

The following are the extract and letter referred to in the above Rsolution:—

"Under the provisos to sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) the Magistrate may, at his discretion, dispense with the deposit of any security, and this discretion should be exercised freely in cases in which the deposit of security would be an undoubted hardship. Cases of this kind are small hand-presses which print only handbills, advertisements, forms, and the like, and such periodical works as school, college, or religious magazines and other publications which, though technically newspapers, have nothing of a political character."

"In paragraph 5 of my letter, dated 1st March 1910, No. 325, it was suggested that the discretion to dispense with security which is vested in the Magistrate by the provisos to sections 3 (1) and 8 (1) of the Press Act should be exercised freely in cases in which the deposit of security would be an undoubted hardship and certain cases of the kind in question were mentioned. I am now directed to explain that that enumeration of cases was by way of illustration only and was not meant to be exhaustive. There are many other circumstances in which the deposit of security might properly be dispensed with, such as when fresh registration is rendered necessary by the ownership of a press or newspaper passing by inheritance, or by a change in the premises occupied, or by a change in the personality of the paid servant of the proprietors who is registered as publisher or keeper of the press. It was necessary to retain the power to demand security in all cases of fresh registration, but it was never the intention of the Government of India that security should be taken from keepers of existing presses and publishers of existing newspapers which were well conducted if there was no reason for suspecting the good faith of the transaction that necessitated fresh registration."

He further contended that in that particular case the Magistrate should dispense with the security. The combined effect of the Resolution and section 3 was that in case of old presses no security should be taken. The Magistrate acted as a court and therefore his client could not go to an executive authority to redress his wrong. The High Court was the only authority where he could go.

Their Lordships refused to grant the rule.

VICEROY AT AGRA.

ARTS BUILDING AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OPENED.

SUCCESSFUL CEREMONIAL BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Jan. 9.

The Viceroy arrived here from Delhi by a special train at 8-00 this morning, and proceeded direct to the new arts building of the St. John's College, which was formally opened by Lord Hardinge with due ceremonial in the presence of a distinguished gathering of guests. The function was a great success.

After the opening prayers by the Lord Bishop of Lahore an address of welcome was read by Mr. J. B. Fantuome on behalf of the Old Boys' Association and presented by Pandit Girraj Kishor Datt.

The Principal, the Rev. A. W. Davies M.A., then made his speech, in which, after expressing gratitude to Their Excellencies for their special visit, he briefly traced the history of the College from its foundation in 1850 by Bishop Valpy French, to its rapid development under the Rev J. F. Haythornthwaite, which led to the erection of the new buildings.

He then described the construction of the buildings from the initial design of Sir Swinton Jacob representing the ideal ism of a group of men for whom it is the fruit of two long years of almost incessant anxiety and work.

The ideals and aims of the College were, he said, "to foster in the class room and hostel, a true college spirit to fit students for the service of their country, and finally to implant in the students a strong personal faith and a sense of private and public duty by familiarising them with the life and teaching of Christ."

His Excellency in the course of his reply expressed his keen interest in the education of Young India, emphasising the importance of attending to the character of students and the tone of their environment, not to speak of their physical well-being and also to the problem of opening careers in after life for the multitude of young men who are annually turned out to find no occupation appropriate to their aspirations and qualifications. He congratulated the College on the extent to which it was facing these problems under the influence of a succession of leaders with high ideals. He remarked that they in St. John's College not only have had leaders who were worth following but have also followed their lead.

He concluded by saying "the same spirit breathes in the words that your present Principal has used and so long as it remains, I shall have no doubts about the excellence of the work of this College."

He then declared the building open and the ceremony closed with the benediction pronounced by the Lord Bishop of Lahore.

GARDEN PARTY.

AGRA, Jan. 9.

This evening the Principal and staff of St. John's College were "At Home" to a large and distinguished company in the Principal's garden. A very interesting hockey match was played during the afternoon and all the arrangements were excellent.

"KHODIAR MATA" TEMPLE,

OPENED BY THE GAEKWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan 9.

Last evening the opening ceremony of the "Khodiar Mata" temple was performed by H. H. the Gaekwar. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in his speech requesting the Gaekwar to perform the ceremony gave the history of the temple and said, that the Goddess was regarded as the guardian deity of the Bhavnagar ruling family, and pious persons were said to have had personal experience of her protection.

After performing the ceremony H. H. the Gaekwar said:—"Gentlemen, if there is anything common in our country, it is religion. Throughout the whole of India one common sentiment of religion is most apparent. Differences of religious forms and usages are more apparent than real. They are due to wars and internal disorders that supervened for a time. History assigns a foremost place to our ancient civilization and education has helped us more to learn our ancient Vedas and Sastras, and religious education has brought about the regeneration of India."

The Gaekwar in conclusion thanked the Maharaja Saheb for his kindness in inviting him to perform the auspicious ceremony and wished that the guardian deity might continue to pour blessings on the State. The Dewan of Baroda expressed the desire of the Gaekwar to make a certain donation for the poor.

RECENT FRONTIER OUTRAGES

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

A "Press Communique" issued in the Foreign Department, states that in view of the recent occurances of the two outrages at the Jehangira and Kharrabad stations on the North Western Railway, it is desirable that the public should know what steps have been taken, and are being taken, to secure the safety of passengers and property on the North Western Railway throughout the North West Frontier Province.

Immediately on the occurance of these outrages, special measures were taken by the North West Frontier Provinces administration for the protection of trains travelling at night throughout the frontier.

All passenger and all mail trains were ordered provided with armed police guards, and in addition, all stations on the North Western Railway from Peshawar to Khaiabad were provided with military guards, which have since been replaced by special police guards. These precautions are in addition to the usual police arrangements for the prevention and detection of ordinary crime.

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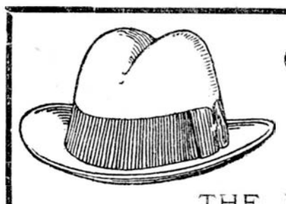

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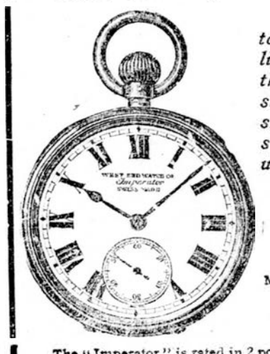

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

SUNDAY, January 11.

Dastur Dr. Dhalla's Lecture on "Zarthushtra: our hope now and for ever," Framji Cowasji Institute, 6-15.

MONDAY Jan. 12.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association: Election of Chairman.

Bombay Natural History Society "at Home," 6.

TUESDAY, January 13.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre.

Meet. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground.)

WEDNESDAY January 14.

Makar Sakranti, Hindu Holiday.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Last day of ballot for the election of Chairman, 10-30 to 4.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 14 Hummum, Street, 3-30.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper on "The Roman Satirists," by Mr. C. A. Vince, Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-25 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

DAYRELL—On the 29th December, in London, the wife of Captain W. S. Darell, 72nd Punjabis ,of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PALMER—RYND—At St. John's Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. R. S. Bennertz, Chaplain, Captain Charles Hedley Palmer, R.E., son of C. C. Palmer, Esqr, C. I. E., to Enid Violet, second daughter of Lt.-Col. Frederick Cecil Rynd and grand-daughter of Lt.-Col. Mackey Rynd, late 62nd Foot, County West Meath.

McCONVILLE—HANLEY—On the 7th January, at St. John's Church, Ahmednagar, by the Revd. Father George, S. J., James Mc Conville to Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Hanley.

DEATHS.

LADY MANKOREBAI—At her residence, Nurrotumdas Mansions, Pedder-road, at 4-30 a.m. to-day, Lady Mankorebai Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, aged 47. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations. Oothama Ceremony will take place to-day, Saturday, 4 p.m. (B.T.)

GREEN—On the 4th January, at Calcutta, Kathleen, the dearly loved daughter of W. M. Green, Imperial Forest Service (retired), aged 19 years, 1 month and 10 days.

KOTEWAL.—On the 9th January, at Ahmednagar, Khan Bahadur Rustomji Hormusji Kotewal, son of late Hormusji Edalji Kotewal, of Surat and Police Commissioner of Bhuj.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

Leading Articles.	Page.
Indians in the Railways	8
European Education in India	8
Day by Day	8
London Letter	9 & 10
Foreign Cables.	
Other Cables	7
S. A. Labour Trouble	9
Canteen Scandal	9
Bungling Amateur	9
Other Cables	9
Indian Telegrams	
Extraordinary Case in Poona	7
Viceroy at Agra	7
Viceroy's Council	10
Other Telegrams	9 & 10
Legal News	
High Court Cases	11
The Cause List	11
General News.	
Mr. M. K. Gandhi	5
All-India News in Brief	5
Kikuyu and Heresy	12
Dockyard on Fire	13
Sporting News.	
Boxing	7
Other Sporting News	7
The Weather	3
Shipping and Commercial	4
Illustration.	
Great Dockyard Fire at Portsmouth.	13
Samuel Pook	13

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914.

INDIANS IN THE RAILWAYS.

It is a pity the evidence before the Public Services Commission on the Railway Department has not been more fully summarised in the telegram published yesterday. This department is predominantly, if not entirely, European in its higher branches, for, with the exception of a few Indians in the engineering branch, and a still smaller number in the superior traffic, the administration, engineering, traffic, stores, and locomotive branches are entirely controlled by Europeans. It would, therefore, have been of special interest at this time, when Indians are claiming a larger share in the higher railway services, to be told some of the conditions, favourable as well as adverse, at least regarding their employment, and the reasons which led to one witness's statement that "Indians had no particular mechanical faculty and were useless without European supervision." The more extended employment of Royal Engineers on the Indian railways, which was strongly recommended by Colonel Browne and several others, is also another controversial question about which we should have liked to have had some more details. While, so far, Indians as a body have not been particularly prominent in superior railway work, it must be borne in mi that hitherto the policy has been to restrict the employment of Indians as much as possible in the higher ranks, leaving only the subordinate and clerical posts open to them. Hitherto opportunities to educated Indians for superior railway work have been very scarce, but whenever opportunities have been so given, we have seen that individual Indians have not proved unequal to the work expected of them and have displayed a resource and ability not altogether without promise for the future. The recent appointment of Rai Bahadur Rolla Ram as engineer-in-chief of the Eastern Bengal Railway is a case in point, and several other instances may be cited in which Indians have distinguished themselves in work which it has been customary to reserve for Europeans. With regard to the want of mechanical faculty upon which Mr. R. K. Biernacki animadverted, we have it on high authority that mechanical engineering work by Indian subordinates is of quite a commendable standard of efficiency. Moreover, the number of trained Indian artisans in machinery and engine work is daily increasing In carriage building, for instance, though a good deal of the frame-work of vehicles is still imported from England by most of the railways, the various workshops, which are practically under Indian control are excellently fitted up and supervised, and are capable of turning out work as good as Euglish work, and it has been found that the Indian artisan is often more intelligent than the European and equally capable of becoming a very efficient workman under suitable supervision. Again, several lines now employ Indian engine-drivers, of whose capability and steadiness there has been no question. To-say, therefore, that the Indian is entirely destitute of the mechanical faculty is not borne out by facts, and simply displays the unfortunate bias which has been so conspicuous a feature of the evidence as a whole before the Commission.

The Eastern Bengal Railway and the North Western Railway, from which the principal witnesses were drawn at the last sitting, are owned completely by the State, although very few lines in India can be placed under the heading "privately owned." The Eastern Bengal Railway system is worked for about 48 per cent of its gross receipts, while the North Western Railway, required for strategical purposes on the Frontier, is worked for 100 to 117 per cent of its profits, the military portion being equipped with block houses, forts, etc. Most of the other lines, though owned by the State, are leased out to Companies, the Bengal Nagpur Railway being a typical instance of this arrangement. The capital of this line is nearly 24 millions sterling, of which the Company has provided one-eighth in shareholders' stock. The Indian Government has provided 16 millions and thus owns more than two-third of the capital and guarantees four per cent interest, any excess of receipts being divided between the shareholders and the Government in the proportion of three-quarters and a quarter. The leases are, of course, for fixed periods of varying length, as circumstances may demand. The entire Railway Department is, of course, controlled by the Railway Board, the constitution of which, we have had several hints of late, is at present under consideration with a view to improvement of modification, the idea being to introduce greater elasticity in expenditure and more commercial management of goods traffic on the various systems. The Company railways have a board of directors generally in London, but their expenditure is subject to supervision and modification by the Government. For instance, passenger fares and goods rates are restricted to certain minima and maxima and the Agent is the mouthpiece and executive officer of the London company with a staff of heads of departments. The examination of Indian claims for employment on these lines do not, of course, come within the purview of the Royal Commission, and the Government of India cannot interfere with the internal administration of these lines or enforce upon them a policy with which they may not be in sympathy. At the same time the State can do much by setting a good example on its own lines by offering not only more extended opportunities for employment to Indians in the superior branches and greater encouragement to those already in its employ, but also by opening up facilities for education and training in scientific and administrative railway work, for which educated Indians have for years been asking,—and asking in vain.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

It is to be hoped that the financial assistance which the Committee of the European and Eurasian Education Fund are now able to render to European schools in India, as reported by Reuter in a telegram on Thursday, will give the much needed impetus to the higher education of the domiciled community. The education of Europeans and Eurasians in India is still in a deplorably unsatisfactory condition in spite of repeated efforts, both by Government and private agency, to place it on a satisfactory basis by establishing schools of various grades, both in the plains and the hills, by giving liberal grants-in-aid and by framing a code of regulations applicable to all forms of instruction that might be needed or for which need may arise in the future. As a result of this there are now about 400 educational institutions throughout the country for Europeans with nearly 40,000 scholars, costing annually about 42½ lakhs, of which nearly nine lakhs are contributed by public funds. Notwithstanding this expenditure, a large proportion of the schools are languishing, not only for want of funds which prevents the employment of highly qualified teachers and the proper equipment of institutions, but also through the inertness of the domiciled community itself, who have as a whole hitherto proved apathetic, if not wholly unresponsive, to the call of higher education. There are, however, several flourishing institutions supported by munificent endowments, but in most cases the endowments have been greatly reduced either by mismanagement or careless expenditure, and too many of the schools now find themselves unable to support themselves. It is mainly to help these that the promoters of the Fund have collected £103,218, a portion of which, however, is intended to further the cause of university and professional education. It is, of course, a truism to say that without efficient schools the domiciled community must tend to degenerate rapidly. It is equally a truism to say that so far the domiciled community have shown a deplorable indifference to the advantages offered by existing educational organisations. The reasons for this indifference are partly economic, the community being comparatively poor, but, taking everything in consideration, the notorious apathy of the domiciled community towards the broadening intellectual effects of education and the material advantages offered thereby cannot be too strongly condemned. Not that the community itself can be justly charged with incapacity or possessing a low intellectual standard, for numerous members of it, who have been educated in Europe, have been conspicuously successful in the Government services as well as in the professions and other walks of life. The fact appears to be that the average member of the domiciled community is not ambitious by temperament, as his keeping severely aloof from the universities indicates, and is apt to expect far too much from a harassed Government. In this connection, it is of interest to recall that Sir James Meston, speaking the other day at the distribution of prizes at the Boys' High School at Allahabad, gave Anglo-Indian parents some salutary advice, which it is to be hoped, will stimulate them to obtain for their sons a college course of instruction. Sir James observed that the economic and political salvation of the domiciled community lay in higher education, and impressed on his young hearers the facts that Government could do nothing more than offer equality of opportunity, that there was no royal road to knowledge, and that the time for privilege and prestige had passed.

DAY BY DAY.

Arrival of the Mail.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's mail steamer Arabia, commanded by Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., owing to bad weather in the Mediterranean, did not arrive in Bombay with the Home mail of December 26 until 3-45 p.m. yesterday The Arabia brought about 250 passengers and amongst the large number who disembarked were H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaj Kunwar Hanuman Singh, the Maharaj Kunwar Hanuman Singh, Sir Shapurji Broacha, who on his return from England, where he was a member of the Finance Commission, was welcomed by his many friends and admirers in Bombay, Mr. Ratan Tata, Sir George Sutherland of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Sir Frederick Upcott K.C.V.O., Sir J. Fuller, Comte and Comtesse de Choseuil and the Comtesse de Wavrin. The turbine steamer Osiris running between Brindisi and Port Said encountered heavy seas with the result that the transhipment of the trans-Continental mails delayed the S. S. Arabia. The Arabia left Aden twelve hours late and on her voyage across the Indian Ocean made up eight hours, arriving in Bombay only four hours later than the time stipulated in the contract

The Government and the Navy.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster's assertion that there is no division in the Government on the question of the Navy and his emphatic pronouncement that they mean "to preserve the safety of ourselves and the Dominions by maintaining unassailable the superiority of the Fleet" should dispose once and for all of the mischievous rumours of a direct disagreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. As we pointed out last Monday, Mr. Lloyd George has made it clear that he is as emphatic as anyone else in holding that Great Britain cannot afford to take the lead in a reduction of armaments, and there is no reason to suppose, on the other hand, that Mr. Winston Churchill, in warning the country to be prepared for an increase in the Naval Estimates, has in mind anything more than the necessity to keep pace with the development of the Naval strength of other Powers. The Unionists, who have no attractive policy to put before the country, and are in that most deplorable plight, in the case of an Opposition, of possessing only a negative programme, naturally seize upon everything that appears to give them an opportunity to sow dissension among their opponents, but they have over-reached themselves with their own eagerness on this occasion. Mr. Winston Churchill will not thank Mr. F. E. Smith for his offer of support "in the fight to maintain the strength of the Navy against the bungling of the amateur Lloyd George," and it is doubtful whether Mr. Churchill could be rendered a worse service just now than to appear to have earned the political friendship of Mr. Smith and his friends!

Mr. F. E. Smith's Tribute to Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. F. E. Smith's declaration that no statesman since the days of Pitt, with the exception of Beaconsfield, has dominated the whole field of politics, as did Mr. Chamberlain, is somewhat remarkable, seeing that Gladstone dominated the whole field of politics at most periods of his life in a greater degree than either Beaconsfield or Chamberlain. The former certainly dominated the world of politics in an unsurpassed degree for some years, and Mr. Chamberlain during his occupancy of the Colonial Office was undoubtedly the most dominant figure in British, and perhaps European, politics. But neither of them ever wielded the gigantic political inuuence that belonged to Gladstone, who, for the greater part of his career, was more worshipped by his adherents and more hated by his foes than was ever the case of Beaconsfield or Chamberlain, great as was the influence of both of these. Mr. Smith's statement would have been true, if he had included the name of Gladstone,—and, perhaps, also Palmerston.

Lord Morley's Birthday.

Lord Morley of Blackburn completed his 75th year on Christmas Day. When the mail left, his Lordship was staying at his pleasant retreat in Wimbledon Park, and was in excellent health. The anniversary of his birthday fell just five days short of that of Mr. Gladstone—a day still commemorated in some parts of the country. It may be worth recalling (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") that when Mr. Gladstone was Lord Morley's age he was passing through one of the most stormy and difficult times a Prime Minister has ever experienced. He had already celebrated his political jubilee, and was nearing his second term of office as Chief Minister of the Crown. Mr. Morley was at that time editing the "Pall Mall Gazette," then a Liberal organ. He was not elected to Parliament till a year or two later.

The Ottoman Association.

It is not perhaps generally known that there has been in existence in London for some time a small body known as the Ottoman Committee, but it has not exerted much influence. Recently, however, Mr. E. N. Bennett, the former Liberal member for Woodstock, who has had many experiences in the Near East as a war correspondent and who acted as press censor to the Porte, has taken the matter up with a number of other gentlemen, including Lord Lamington, Mr. P. Molteno, Mr. Aubrey Herbert, and others on both sides of politics. The society has changed its name to the Ottoman Association, and steps are being taken to form a really influential body, with offices of its own. It proposes to work by bringing to the notice of the Foreign Office and also of the press various matters connected with the Near East as they arise, and questions are also to be put in Parliament.

A Veteran War Correspondent.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the veteran war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," who has just retired, was entertained to dinner on the night of the 23rd ultimo at the Garrick Club by the members of the "Daily Telegraph" staff, with Mr. Harry Lawson presiding. He took part in the American Civil War not a correspondent, but as a combatant and he was twice condemned to death, but "the sentences and myself," as he once humorously remarked, "were never executed." He made his name as the Central News correspondent in the first Egyptian War, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir, and he has been in every campaign of importance since. He had as his associates in the later compaigns such men as E. F. Knight and Frederick Villiers (who were born on the same day, April 23, 1852), William Maxwell, Lionel James, the late G. W. Steevens, and H. W. Nevinson, to mention only a few; but he is senior to them all.

The Students' Brotherhood Quarterly.

The December (1913) number of this excellent little journal which is just to hand has at least two weighty articles on University reform and University research, which should be read carefully by all Indian educationists. The first paper is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Wilson College, and the other by Dr. A. N. Meldrum, D Sc. Both these papers embody some very valuable suggestions, which are opportune at a time when the question of University reform has been earnestly taken in hand by the Bombay University and Sir Alfred Hopkinson is actively engaged in his investigations. The stirring address which Dr. Harold Mann, of Poona, delivered before the annual gathering of the Brotherhood in September last is incorporated in the present number and should prove of much interest to the reader. Other contributions to the Quarterly include a suggestive paper on Brotherhood by Mr. H Narain Rao, B. A., and another on "Citizenship" by Mr. A. T. Sachit. The editor has also some comments on the task before Sir A. Hopkinson. A report of the reception held by the Brotherhood in honour of the latter also figures in the journal.

The Dewanship of Baroda.

With reference to the rumoured approaching retirement of Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., C. S. I., from the Dewanship of Baroda, we understand that although Mr. Gupta is contemplating retirement nothing has yet been settled as regards the matter. The report that the Gaekwar has offered the appointment to Mr. Chaubal is quite unfounded.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY JANUARY 10, 1914

THE MERRY MAGNETS.

Miss Dolly Volner, one of the "Merry Magnets" who will appear for the first time to-night at the Excelsior. Miss Volner specialises in songs of the Vesta Tilley type.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

CLASSIC DRAMA AND SPARKLING VAUDEVILLE.

The Excelsior is presenting one of the strongest programmes of last year or this with the week commencing to-night, when Mr. McGrath has arranged for two complete and widely divergent offerings ranging from classic drama to sparkling vaudeville. Lord Lytton's Masterpiece, "The Last Days of Pompeii" has been turned into a masterpiece of cinema acting equally striking. It is a wonderful production which makes in every way a fitting successor to "Quo Vadis?" which until the appearance of "The Last Days of Pompeii" was regarded as the finest cinema production extant. To produce "The Last Days of Pompeii" a caste of 4,000 actors 20 lions and 50 gladiators were requisitioned, and as the production cost not less than £15,000 it will be recognised, that the programme that will be presented at the Excelsior during the coming week will be a very expensive one.

In the production of "The Last Days of Pompeii" the management wish to call the attention of lovers of the artistic to the reproduction in living characters of several of the late Sir Alma Tadema's famous classical studies including the famous work "Jealousy" where Nydia the blind flower-girl has to be a witness of the lovemaking of Glaucus (whom she loves) and Ione—her mistress. Among other beautiful pictures are "At the fountain" a delightful scene of Roman luxury, and an extremely realistic scene in "A Pompeian Bath."

This remarkable film alone should be sufficient to attract record houses to the Excelsior, but combined with its presentation there is the engagement of a strong variety company, "The Merry Magnets," recently selected in England by Mr. Gardner Brown. This clever combination of young artistes give a complete vaudeville performance of eight distinct turns, nearly every artiste being a dancer. They have just completed a record season at Mr. Warwick Major's popular playhouse, the Gaiety at Calcutta, and as a company, which is distinctly above the average that is seen in the East should have a very successful season in Bombay.

It is very evident that the solid tradition for genuine entertainment is to be rigidly adhered to at the Excelsior by the Manager, and the only thing that is necessary to encourage the Excelsior management to fresh enterprises is adequate support by the public. The management believe that they have the finest theatre in Bombay, and they mean to make the most of the theatre by presenting entertainments such as will entice many people regularly from their bungalows who do not venture out to places of amusement except on very special occasions.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Bombay A. D. C. will be in possession of the Excelsior and the usual ten o'clock show will be suspended.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management here have again proved their genuine desire to please their patrons with the best films for this week. They are shewing the really brilliant Pathe' colour exclusive film "The Wastrel." This picture has only been released in London this last month but cable reports say it was a worthy successor to the great list of exclusive vlms issued from Pathe' Freres. The story of the downfall of Charles Mounin the gambler is a wonderful picture history of the descent of a strong man into the lowest depths of degradation through his terrible craving for gambling in any form. The fight for life by the great-hearted wife who, with her child is left practically penniless by his crimes, forms the second period of the story but the sensational part is seen in the wonderful quarry scenes where Mounin works after his release from jail. All through the film there is a great element of natural feeling which makes the story most eloquent in its lesson and the Imperial can be assured of big houses this week. The film is 6,500 feet long in five parts and will be shown at each session this week.

ALCAZAR.

The All-Variety programme has been "making good" during the past week, and some of the patrons wanting pictures interspersed with the Vaudeville has induced the management to put on one or two pictures at the first house only and the last performance will consist of varieties entirely The Claridges, the Musical Comedy Duo, seems to have a limitless repertoire and to-night are staging something entirely out of the common: a sketch entitled "The Lady with the Mole" and are introducing the latest craze at Home.

The Tango dance. We have seen it done in the pictures, but not in reality, so this will be a good opportunity of seeing, this "Touch" dance. Diamond and Williams who have met with unprecedented success during their stay in Bombay and have given us several real good comedy sketches enter on their last week's engagement and to-night "Reggie" intends to give us something exceptionally good in a mirth provoking sketch entitled "The Sailors Return." Percy Claridge as a light comedian is excellent and he has several new numbers for to-night. Miss Una Jan, the irresistable soubrette, has several songs that will quickly jump into public favour. Reggie Williams, The Man in the Check Suit," is featuring a discriptive song entitled "The Empty Sleeve." Steve Buckingham has a style that is original and all his own and this breezy and genal comique has a complete change of programme. His tongue twisting song Woolloomooloo was a great favourite this week. The audience joined in the chorus most heartily. Miss Laura Diamond who has given us several little scenas and all different will for a change give some illustrated songs. The choruses will be thrown by the cinema on the screen.

On Monday night in addition to the usual programme, the wrestling contest for the Heavy Weight Championship will take place at the last house between Harry Wilkin (Lancashire) and Antone Nielson (Denmark) catch-as-catch-can style best two out of three falls to a finish and percentage of the purse will be given to the Indo-British Institution. This wrestling bout will act as a finale to the Boxing Tournament now taking place on the Maidan.

LA SCALA.

The departure made by La Scala in commencing their programmes on Fridays instead of on Saturdays proved a great success as was evidenced by the crowded houses witnessed yesterday. That fascinating actress Little Mona brought down the house with her songs, the chief among which was "Dixie; Saturday afternoon till Monday morning"; while Miss Alice Digby was loudly applauded for "My Heart is with You Tonight." The Excellas excelled themselves last evening, their turn last night being better than what they have given us before. All their tricks were new, and added greatly to their reputation. In one of the tricks they used bowls of water and swung these about without spilling a drop of the water. The picture side of the programme was fully represented by "The Bridge of Terror," "Arrival of Lord Brassey" and other films. "The Bridge of Terror" is one of the most sensational dramas ever screened and holds the audience spell-bound from start to finish. From to-night in addition to the usual programme, the beautiful soprano Miss Belle Sparkes will appear, and to-morrow night H. E. the Governor's band will play a selection of music at the La Scala. This is a mammoth bill and three of the prettiest actresses are appearing in it.

BAND AT BANDRA

The Imperial Band will play a select programme of music at the Bandra Land's End on Sunday, 11th instant, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.), under the direction of Mr P. C. Menezes.

SATARA BOMB APPEAL.

PREFERRING FALSE CHARGES.

A SENTENCE REDUCED.

Justices Heaton and Shah, presiding over the Criminal Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, disposed of the appeal preferred by the two men who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Satara recently in what is known as the Satara Bomb Case.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara. The first accused stood charged under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, with having on the 18th and 29th December, 1912, at Masur and Adarki railway station, sent a false petition and telegram to the Inspector-General of Police stating that one Bala Gopala was making bombs in his field, an offence under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908; and with having, in his statements of 31st December, 1912, and 3rd January, 1913, before Mr. Lad and Mr. Tendulkar, further inculpated in the same matter Kesu Kshoba, Dhondi Gopala and Chintaman Krishna, knowing that the information contained in the petition, telegram, and statements was false. He was further charged under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, with having arranged to put together and bury in the said Bala's field sulphur, red sulphide of arsenic, and bits of broken glass and nails.

The second and the third accused who were acquitted by the Sessions Judge were charged under sections 211, 195 and 109 with having aided and abetted the first accused in the aforesaid offences. The Sessions Judge convicted the first accused and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 211 and a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 193. The latter sentence should commence at the expiry of the former. He sentenced the second accused to undergo, under section 211 and section 109 nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PETITION TO THE I. G.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 19th December, 1912, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Kennedy, received by registered post a petition from Khashaba Narayan Patil of Kasba Targaon, stating that Bala Gopala was preparing bombs. Mr. Kennedy, did not attach to this petition much importance. But on the 29th of December he received a telegram from Adarki station which ran as follows:—"Search Bala Gopala Khochare's house immediately, preparing bomb near Targaon, in field." This telegram was treated with more ceremony than the petition. The telegram was sent to Mr. Lad, sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, at Poona. On receiving it, Mr. Lad went to Adarki. As there was no telegraph office at Adarki, Mr. Lad enquired of the stationmaster by whom the telegram had been sent. The stationmaster replied that two men had come from the village of Targaon the previous morning, and had sent the telegram. Mr. Lad, at once went to Targaon. He asked for Khashaba. But as the latter was reported to be in his field Mr. Lad began making enquiries about the matter in the village. As he was so engaged, Khashaba came up. Mr. Lad asked him several questions, but from his replies formed the opinion that the tale was a false one. Nevertheless he invited Khashaba to go with him to Poona and tell his story to Mr. Guider. Khashaba agreed and that evening the two men left for Poona. They reached it on the 31st, and, under Mr. Guider's order, Mr. Lad took Khashaba's statement. Khashaba was then allowed to go, and his statement petition and telegram were sent to the Satara Police for inquiry. But it so happened that Bala Gopala, the person against whom Khashaba had originally complained, presented himself before the Police at Rahimatpur.

ALLEGED BOMB IN MANURE PIT.

He then gave a petition to the sub-inspector in which it was stated that Khashaba had buried something in the manure pit in his field. He, therefore, requested that an inquiry should be made. The sub-inspector at once went there and began further inquiry. On digging in the field a bundle wrapped in cloth which contained sulphide of arsenic, sulphur, iron nails, broken knives and glass was found. On the 30th January, he laid a complaint against Khashaba under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he gave false information to the Police.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence of the first accused on a charge under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and quashed the conviction and sentence passed under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. The conviction and sentence of the second accused was confirmed.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused-appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Commencing from to-night the Olympia Picture Palace at Sandhurst Road will being to show splendid war film 3,500 ft. long depicting a most thrilling and realistic story of war, love and journalism. How a beautiful girl, and a most heroic figure, and how she saved hundreds of wounded soldiers in the battlefield will be truly interesting and pathetic to witness.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A very attractive picture drama four thousand feet in length, is to be presented at the America-India Cinema to-night. It is a story of the French War in Morocco. depicting the stirring adventures of a young French Officer and his wife during the struggle of the French with the Arabs. The plot is a very thrilling one from begining to end, and the superb acting and staging of the piece leabes nothing to be desired. This film has been booked exclusively by the America-India Cinema and ought to prove a great success.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Colonel W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-Stand this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Marche.—"Suynne" from "Girl in the Taxi" .....Gilbert.
Overture.—"Fra Diavols".....Auber.
Valse.—"Charming" .....Joyce.
Selection.—"H. M. S. Pinafore" .....Sullivan.
Two Excerpts (from) Symphony.—"Pathetic." Ischaikowsky.
Selection (of) Irish Airs.—"The Shamrock" Myddleton.
A. Serenade.—"Baby's Sweetheart".....Corri.
B. Dance.—"In the Shadows".....Finch.
Collection (of).—"Lauder's Song.....Hume.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following Programme of music at the Victoria Gardens under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster this evening commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

March.—Military.....Malfiggian.
Overture.—French Comedy .....Keler Bela.
Valse.—Lysistrata .....Lincke.
Selection.—The Sunshine Girl.....Rubens.
Idyll.—The Glow Worm .....Lincke.
Serenade.—Cornet Solo A. Night in Switzerland .....Hume.
Selection.—The Girl in the Taxi.....Gilbert.
Two Step.—That Mysterious Rag.....Snclerer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

28. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

29. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.
"C" Coy. on Saturday the 10th instant.
"G" Coy. on Sunday the 11th instant.

30. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

THEFT AT THE CUSTOMS HOUSE

A CLEVER MISPLACEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Pherozeshaw Doshabhoy a clerk in the Chamber of Commerce, went to the Customs House with a bag containing Rs. 1,200 in currnecy notes and cash to pay in some money. He placed the bag on a bench while making payments and turned to pick it up when he had finished but noticed that the bag had been misplaced by another empty bag resembling the one he had taken to the Customs.

RADIO MESSAGES FOR THE PLASSEY.

The Transport Plassy left Bombay at 2 p. m. yesterday, Radio massages will be accepted up to 10 a.m. to-day.

CREDIT BANK CASE,

ARANHA RELEASED ON BAIL,

R. C. Aranaha, lately Accountant of the Credit Bank of India, Limited (in liquidation), was released on bail yesterday by the order of the High Court on his own recognizance of Rs. 5,000 and furnishing a surety for the like amount.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleaders, renewed their application to release R. C. Aranaha, Accountant of the Credit Bank, on bail.

At the outset Mr. Godinho said he had served the notice on the Public Prosecutor, who had sent the papers to the liquidator's attorneys Messrs. Payne and Company observing that he had understood that they were attending this prosecution.

Their Lordships, thereupon, asked the liquidator Mr. R. D. Sethna, who was present in Court, if he had any objection to bail being granted and he replied that he had none.

At this stage, Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared in Court, and asked that the matter be kept back till 3-30 p.m.

This request was granted and at 3-30, the Advocate-General was instructed by the Public Prosecutor.

Asked by Mr. Justice Heaton if he opposed bail, the Advocate-General said he left it to the Court but he desired to place certain facts before their Lordships before the application was decided. He said Aranaha was charged under Section 215 of the Companies' Act and with cheating, both of which offences were bailable. He was however, further charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust and their case on that charge, which was non-bailable, was that he was instrumental in the preparation of a false balance-sheet, which was false in divers particulars. In the balance-sheet profits were shown at Rs. 22,000, when there was a loss of at least Rs. 1,700. The object of the false balance-sheet was to show profits to induce the Directors to declare a dividend, which was paid out of the capital. The evidence of Inspector Morris showed that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused knew the balance-sheet to be false. If he did know that, then the prosecution said that the proper inference to be drawn was that he too was guilty of abetment of criminal breach of trust, for in this case there was no question about the breach of trust for had there been guilty knowledge of the Directors, they too would be guilty. The question of bail was entirely for them to consider. He was unable to say with a reasonable belief that the accused was likely to run away. No doubt, the Advocate-General added, evidence might be forthcoming which might take the matter further. The charges were exceedingly serious and if their Lordships were inclined to admit the accused on bail, he would suggest that the amount should be substantial.

Mr. Justice Heaton: What amount do you suggest?

The Advocate-General: Rs. 15,000; the amount spent in the dividend is about Rs. 14,000.

On being asked what he had to state regarding the amount of bail, Mr. Godinho said his client was a poor man and he asked the Court to consider his means and position. He added that it was conceded by the prosecution that he would not run away and he again repeated his remarks regarding the assistance his client had rendered to the liquidator in the past and would render in the future. He asked the Court to fix the amount at Rs. 2,000 and impose such conditions for his daily attendance as their Lordships thought proper.

Their Lordships admitted the accused on bail on his own recognizance of Rs. 5,000 and on his furnishing a surety for the like amount to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

The order was subsequently served on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the accused to deposit Rs. 1,500 in Court and enter into a bond of Rs. 5,000. The accused also executed a bond of Rs. 5,000 and he was then released from custody.

DEATH OF LADY HARKISSONDAS.

The death took place yesterday morning, of Lady Mankerbai widow of the late Harkissandas Narotamdas at her residence at Pedder Road, Malabar Hill.

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S. A. LABOUR TROUBLES.

STRIKE TO REACH ITS CLIMAX TO-DAY.

TRAIN STAFF STILL WORKING.

LARGE SUPPLY OF COAL ARRIVES.

LARGE CITIZEN FORCE TO AFFORD PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.

Hitherto only men in railway workshops in the Transvaal have struck or are preparing to strike.

Train staffs are working throughout the Union and the train service is regular.

Government has taken strong measures to preserve order.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 8.

A citizen force which has been secretly formed in anticipation of trouble consists largely of men who fought as irregulars in the War. They were a thousand strong before they were called out and are now attached to the regular defence force.

They will be largely augmented if necessary for the protection of property and workers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 9.

The manager of the Union Railways interviewed, said he anticipated that the climax in the strike would be reached on Saturday when probably the majority of railwaymen would have joined the strikers.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 9.

Large quantities of coal have arrived and enough is stacked in the Municipal Power Station to last a month.

The authorities have decided not to requisition the Imperial troops. They are confident of their ability to deal with the situation with their own resources.

Nearly half the men employed in Bloemfontein workshops have resumed.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

HERTZOGITES FORM NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 8.

The Free State section of the South African party has adopted a motion calling upon General Hertzog to form a new national party.

This refers to the decision arrived at by General Hertzog as the upshot of the South African Party Congress which met some two months ago. After prolongeed and acrimonious discussions at the Congress, at which both Generals Botha and Hertzog were present, the Congress adopted, by a large majority a resolution moved by the supporters of General Botha, calling on the Government to abandon the Botha-Hertzog controversy and to proceed with the administration of the country. The answer of General Hertzog and his supporters to the proposal consisted simply in their leaving the hall in silence. It was believed at the time that their intention was to form a separate party styled the South African National Party. This hope has now come true.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEETING IN BULDANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULDANA, Jan. 9.

Rao Bahadur Bapat, chairman of a public meeting held at Buldana, wired resolutions to the Viceroy expressing resentment on the treatment of Indians in South Africa by the Union Government, appealing to His Majesty to veto the Immigration Regulation Act thanking Lord Hardinge for cordial sympathy with Indians in South Africa and according wholehearted support to the Passive Resistance Movement.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

NEW LAW LORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Viscount Haldane, speaking at Edinburgh mentioned that Sir Alfred Cripps, who was raised to the peerage in the New Year's Honours, will be a Law Lord.

There are now twelve Law Lords.

Thus the work of getting the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire in proper order has been completed.

Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C., M.A., M.P., who has been created a Law Lord, has been the Unionist representative of the Wycomlee Division of Bucks, in Parliament since 1910. Prior to that, he represented the Stround Division of Gloucestershire during 1895-1900 and again the Stretford Division of Lancashire during 1901-1906. Sir Charles Cripps was educated at Winchester and Oxford and is a Fellow of St. John's College. In 1885 he was appointed Attorney General to the Prince of Wales. He was reappointed to the same post in 1904. He is Vicar-General of Canterbury and has been Chancellor and Vicar-General of York since 1890. Sir Charles is also chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Bucks. He is now 62 years old.

CANTEEN SCANDAL.

ARMY OFFICERS SUMMONED.

PROTRACTED TRIAL EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Sixteen summonses were granted at Bow Street to-day under the Corrupt Practices Act in connection with the army canteen scandal.

Eight are against certain army officers and eight are against civilians. No names are obtainable.

It is expected that the proceedings will last the whole year.

The court-martial has been deferred pending investigation which led to the above proceedings.

Some five weeks ago the War Office announced that five Quartermasters were to be court-martialled as a result of the investigation made into certain charges of bribery and corruption in connection with Army canteens. The officers concerned were Honorary MajorWalker,Guards Depot, Honorary Captain Fowles, Irish Guards, and Honorary Lieutenants Burton, 4th Hussars, Potter, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Armstrong, Norfolk Regiment. Subsequently, the Army Council suspended the proceedings of the court-martial, being legally advised that its jurisdiction was too limited for action which further enquiry showed to be necessary. Hence the summonses at Bow Street.

A SECOND BEACONSFIELD.

MR. F. E. SMITH'S TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Liverpool, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. "He dominated the whole field of politics," said Mr. Smith, "as since Pitt only one Englishman, Beaconsfield, has dominated it. We lost his active guidance but have the inspiration of his statesmanship."

BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

GREECE'S OFFER REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 9.

It is denied here that the Dreadnoughts Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes have been sold.

It is stated that Greece made an offer for the ships but that the Brazilian Government rejected it.

The Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes are Sister battleship of 19,281 tons displacement 24,500 I. H. P. and speed of 21½ knots. They were completed in 1908. Excluding the Rio de Janeiro which was recently sold to Turkey, Brasil has 5 battelhips.

ZABERN SCANDAL COURT-MARTIAL,

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S REQUEST FOR LENIENT SENTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 8.

In his final speech in the trial of Colonel Reuter and Lieutenant Schad, the Public Prosecutor laid stress on the fact that Colonel Reuter was unconscious of the illegality of his action. He asked that Colonel Reuter should be sentenced to a week's imprisonment and Lieutenant Schad to three days.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ASKS FOR A WEEK'S SENTENCE.

STRASSBURG, Jan. 9.

In his speech at the Reuter trial, the Public Prosecutor contended that as the civil authority in Zabern had failed to maintain order, Colonel Reuter had not arrogated to himself executive authority in defending the honour of officers; but that Colonel Reuter was not justified in imprisoning those arrested.

Hence the Public Prosecutor's recommendation that the sentence of a week's imprisonment should be passed.

He said he asked for the penalty for Lieutenant Schad because the latter had knocked out the tooth of one of the men arrested.

DACOITY ABETMENT CASE.

FURTHER CHARGES PREFERRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

F. W. Rolston who was sentenced yesterday at the Chief Court criminal sessions by Justice Robinson to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, for abetting the commission of a dacoity at Syrium was to-day charged before the same Court with abetment of another offence at Kaloway in May last, five Burmans being also charged with the same dacoity.

Rolston's part in the crime consisted in having lent his gun and revolver to the dacoits, the house attacked belonged to a Burman, and amongst the weapons used were a double barrelled gun, a revolver and axe. Several hundred rupees worth of jewellery and cash were taken away. The trial is proceeding.

BUNGLING AMATEUR.

UNIONIST SUPPORT FOR MR. CHURCHILL.

MR. SMITH'S GIBE AT CHANCELLOR.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster, speaking at Keighley, said there was no division in the Government on the subject of the Navy. Their policy remained to preserve the safety of ourselves and the Dominions by maintaining unassailable the superiority of the Fleet.

At the same time they meant to make it plain that neither for aggrandisement nor aggression would we add one single unit to our naval strength.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Liverpool, promised Mr. Churchill the support of the Unionists in the fight to maintain the strength of the Navy against the "bungling amateur Lloyd George."

END OF DUBLIN STRIKE.

MEN GRADUALLY RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The men are gradually resuming work in Dublin. The old crews of the Dublin Steam Packet Company signed on again to-day.

WINDFALL FOR THE EXCHEQUER.

DEATH DUTY ON MR. COATS' ESTATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Peter Coats left £2,526,270, the death duty to be paid being £378,925.

MR. ASQUITH.

TO VISIT PARIS NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Mr. Asquith will visit Paris next week.

LORD READING.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S NEW TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Lord Chief Justice has selected the title of Lord Reading.

Sir Rufus Isaacs was appointed in succession to Lord Alverstone Lord Chief Justice, in October last and was created a Baron in accordance with usage at the last New Year's Honours.

LORD CAWDOR DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The death is announced of Lord Cawdor.

Hugh Frederick Vaughan Campbell, the fourth Earl Cawdor, was only in his fourty-fourth year, having been born on 21st June 1870. He was educated at Oxford, and was a graduate of that University. He joined the army and was Major of the Carmarthen Artillery from which position he retireed in 1905. Lord Cawdor contested the Pembrokeshire seat in 1898.

CORPORAL TRUMPETER HANGS HIMSELF.

SUICIDE DURING TEMPORARY INSANITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 8.

Yesterday afternoon at about 4-45, Corporal Trumpeter Mason, belonging to the band of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was found dead in a small room, hanging to the window with his trumpet cords tightened round his neck. The deceased evidently died through strangulation, as his feet were touching the ground.

Corporal Mason appeared to be in the best of spirits and carried on his duties thoroughly. No cause has yet been found for his suicide and the case seems all the more strange as the Corporal was Acting Trumpet-Major, and would have shortly been promoted to that rank.

At the inquest this morning a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, was returned. The funeral took place this afternoon at 4-30 p.m.

VALONA TROUBLE.

IZZET PASHA'S DISCLAIMER.

NO CONNECTION WITH EXPEDITION.

STEAMER WITH TROOPS PROCEEDS TO TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Few details have been received regarding the attemptd *coup de main* at Valona.

Apparently, however no conflict occurred, the captain of the steamer agreeing, at the instance of the local authorities, to land no one, but to take all concerned on to Trieste.

Izzet Pasha positively disclaims any connection with the affair.

THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The delay of the Triple Alliance to answer Sir Edward Grey's Note regarding the Aegean Islands is due to some hitch at the last moment, owing seemingly to certain reservations about giving Greece Lemnos and Samothrace, besides Chios and Mitylene.

Meanwhile Turkey vehemently refuses to agree to the cession of Chios and Mitylene.

Moreover, it is doubtful whether the Greek evacuation of Southern Albania will be effected tranquilly.

BANKS' DEPRECIATION FUND.

HEAVY TOLL LAST YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Fifteen of the leading British banks set aside upwards of two million sterling in 1913 to meet the depreciation of their investments, as against £1,200,000 in 1912.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETURN.

ALLEGED RECALL OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Mr. Lloyd George has shortened his tour in Algeria, where there has been heavy snow, and is returning to England.

The statement that the Chancellor has been recalled by telegraph appeared in the French papers, but it is officially denied in London.

Mr. Churchill arrived in London yesterday evening from France where he has been the guest of the Duke of Westminster.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN AT KURLA.

His Highness the Aga Khan paid an informal visit to Kurla on Tuesday last where His Highness has a large number of followers. His Highness was received by Mr. Husen Sherrif, the chairman of the Kurla Municipality at his bungalow and introduced to a number of leading Khoja gentlemen. After spending some time His Highness motored back to Bombay. The station road and the Agra Road were tastefully decorated and Mr. Husein Sherrif gave a dinner party in honour of the occasion.

EUROPEAN'S SAD END.

SELF-INFLICTED FATAL INJURIES WHILE INSANE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

Charles Macfarlane, European chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Lanowli, died yesterday evening in the Sassoon Hospital from a wound inflicted on himself in a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased who was 49 years age and a bachelor, resided with his married brother at Lanowli. It is supposed he cut his own throat about 11 p.m. on Tuesday night, but was not discovered till 9 o'clock next morning. He was medically attended at Lanowli and brought to Poona on Wednesday evening but succumbed the next day.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Jan. 9.

The death occurred last evening at St. Hilda of E. S. Alexander, retired Engineer, Madras Railway. The deceased was an old resident and a prominent member of local society. He came up in 1890 in connection with the extension of the railway from Methupalaiyam to Coonoor. He leaves behind his widow and one daughter who is married to Lieutenant Danson, Royal Indian Marine.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague, one attack and one death from cholera and two attacks from small-pox were reported in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Friday. The total mortality from all causes was 101, as compared with 87 of the corresponding period of last year and 114 of year before. Out of a total of 1,874 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Thursday last 33 were found to be plague-infected, Mandvi alone accounting for a large number, viz. 16, of the later.

LONDON LETTER.

A MILD CHRISTMAS.

TARIFF REFORM AGAIN.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

"TIMES" ARTICLES FAIL TO IMPRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day, at 2 in the afternoon. The Christmas festival is well-nigh spent, and except for Drury Lane and "The Sleeping Beauty Reawakened," there is little to come. It has been a quiet holiday on usual lines, and not even the weather has helped, as it has promised, to provide what would have been almost a new feature in the way of a picture-postcard Christmas. There have hardly been more than three frosty mornings since the beginning of the month, and though certainly yesterday was one of them, and the crowds in the parks and on the Heath in the forenoon had turned out in wraps and heavy coats, later in the day the mercury went up, the thin fringe of ice on the ponds disappeared with the keen tonic quality in the air, and London got back to its usual mild grey. Yesterday, for the first time at Christmas, the whole of the London press closed down, Jupiter having joined the lesser gods in their withdrawal from the affairs of men. A glance through the papers to-day reveals no reason why they should change their policy next year. The one time of news outstanding is that of the disaster in the United States where at Calumet in Michigan eighty lives, most of them those of children, have been lost during a mad panic at a picture-hall. The police are still searching for the criminal lunatic who raised the false alarm of "Fire." Middle-aged men recall the similar catastrophe at Sunderland just thirty years ago when 186 little ones were trampled to death, and half as many again were injured. Today the population, who kept Christmas Day in their homes are flocking into the streets. The Strand is lined with the same old queues, and beneath the window where I am working, a clever gentleman in a three-cornered hat is delighting the waiting lines with his impersonation of some hero of melodrama. A Thursday Christmas will have the effect of prolonging the holiday over the week-end and it will indeed be 1914 before the world of business and politics gets into its full stride again.

THE TARIFF ISSUE AGAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech at Manchester, ten days ago briefly referred to in this column last week has given rise to a discussion evidently regarded with concern by responsible Unionists. In January last as may be remembered it was agreed that in view of the need of concentrating all the strength of the party upon Ulster Colonial Preference through food taxes should not be an issue at the general election. The decision, speaking generally, was endorsed by the party, was certain to leave heart-burnings, and it was not unnatural that the Free Trade Unionists and the Extreme section of Tariff Reformers should on one side as on the other watch for any sign that the spirit of the compact was being violated. Mr. Chamberlain at Manchester made it plain that his position in regard to his father's proposals had not changed. No sacrifice he had ever been called upon to make had, he said, cost him so dear as when for the sake of party unity he had accepted the conditions of the compromise. But—and it is here the controversy has arisen—he was a "Unionist before he was a Tariff Reformer." Keen Tariff Reformer as he was, he found it difficult at a moment like this to concentrate his thoughts on Tariff Reform. He could not banish the Irish question from his view." The "Spectator" hailed this as an indication that not merely the food taxes, but Tariff Reform itself was to be thrown overboard and that the Union and Ulster were to be made the sole issue at the General Election. Astute heads in the party were not slow to realise the danger of re-opening the old wound. Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" proclaims his fear of what may prove "an ultimate controversy of no mean order and must be rigorously repressed." Every attempt, no matter from what side coming, to make Tariff Reform once more the subject of contention and dissension, must be strenuously opposed. Unfortunately for Mr. Garvin there are men in the party as impatient as he is of being rigorously repressed and the week has already seen the opening of a controversy which does not lack in bitterness.

MR. PAGE-CROFT'S LETTER

Mr. H. Page-Croft, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Tariff Reform League, in a letter which by the way has not seen the light of the greater number of Unionist papers is sufficiently to the point.

"I feel it my duty to point out that if the compact, for which sacrifices were alone made by Tariff Reformers, is broken we shall have no hesitation in reverting to the full policy of Mr. Chamberlain, which we temporarily abandoned solely out of loyalty to the party which we believe to be friendly to our ideals.

"The only way to save the union is to abide unfalteringly by the compact, however distasteful it may have been to many signatories; but if the dishonourable attempt to undermine the agreement assented to by leaders and party is persisted in it is wise and proper to warn the conspirators that Tariff Reformers have gone to the utmost limits of concession, and that we will tolerate no further betrayal, however disastrous the consequences may seem to the enthusiasts for other causes who would betray us. Tariff Reform is not a pawn in the party game; it is an abiding faith for which men are prepared to make any and every sacrifice.

"But, plainly, we believe Tariff Reform is vital to our country, and having convinced millions of our countrymen that this is the case, we intend to stand by them until victory is ours, and from this determination no trick or subterfuge will move us."

Sir Joseph Lawrence, who was one of the chief promoters of the Manchester ship canal, and was for a good many years in Parliament, followed the lead in an equally vigorous letter to "The Morning Post" on Wednesday. The reply of "The Spectator" should be interesting. In the meantime the Yorkshire farmers are expressing themselves on the arrangement not to press the food taxes. One speaker at a meeting of the Selby branch of the Yorkshire Union put the case well from the farmer's point of view when he declared it to be iniquitous to put a tax "on goods they had to buy and no tax on goods they had to sell."

UNREST IN THE POLICE.

After the postmen, the police! Citizens of every political hue who have long ago learnt to regard the strike as, perhaps, a necessary part of the social machinery must nevertheless have received a shock this week by the suggestion in the headlines of the newspapers that the police of the metropolis might follow an example set them on all sides and "down truncheon!" In the eyes of the public indeed, the uniform is so much more than the man in it, that it is apt to be forgotten that there is a man in it at all and that he may have grievances just as have, say, his brother the postman, or his cousin the railway-guard. That there has been discontent for some time past in the Metropolitan police force is certain, and although there is no evidence that it is deep or widespread, it is out of it that the Police Union has sprung. The Union has attracted attention at Scotland Yard and the Chief Commissioner at the end of last week issued a notice pointing out that membership for such a Union was prohibited by the standing orders and that any officer who acted in defiance of these orders would be liable to disciplinary proceedings and possible dismissal. This will, certainly, not be without its effect in the sense desired, for the London policeman, whatever his grievances, does not forget his privileges and in particular his pension. But it did not prevent the gathering last Sunday in Trafalgar Square of some three or four hundred constables, who came in plain clothes to listen to ex-Inspector Syme and other organizers of the Union with which they were all evidently in sympathy. The police in as far as they are represented by the new organizations complain of tyranny, favouritism, and corruption which latter, it is alleged, is due in part to the inadequacy of the wages paid them, but it is probably doing them no injustice to say that it is the question of wages which is at the bottom of the agitation. Recently an increase of s.2/6 per week was granted to men of over fifteen years' service. The force numbers some 18,000 men. As of these at least 15,000 are men of less than fifteen years' service, the concession offended many more than it pleased. The constables' pay for the very large majority still remains 27/- a week and the men declare that in London it is impossible to live respectably on such a wage. There is to be a second meeting in the Square on Sunday, and Mr. Philip Snowden is to expose the grievances of the men when Parliament meets. But apart from the fact that the officials of the Union find themselves unable to make known its membership, we are very far from a police strike. The strike is to be the policeman's truncheon. He will carry it but—except in the last resort,—does not intend to use it.

THE LIVERPOOL CRIME.

It was not surprising that the man Summer, "wanted" in connection with the ghastly crime at Liverpool, should not long have escaped the Police. But that he should have been living, during the whole of the ten days during which he was at large, within a mile of the spot where the body of Miss Bradfield was found, has created a sensation. The story of his doings in the interval, as far as it is known, reads like a chapter from Eugene Sue or Edgar Allan Poe. The crime was committed on the evening of Wednesday, December 10, and, according to Eltoft, Summer's companion, who is already in custody, the body was wheeled to the canal on the same evening. On the following day both went to work as usual at the Warehouse, the scene of the tragedy. Summer left at his ordinary hour, about 7 p.m., when the city was already ringing with the news of the awful crime. He went to his lodgings, changed his clothes, and went out again. From the moment he left his door, until his arrest at a common lodging-house in the city, not ten minutes' walk away, he disappeared as effectually from the general ken as if he had dropped through a hole in the earth. Meanwhile the missing man's photograph had been published in hundreds of newspapers, and shown in picture-places up and down the country. The whole community was familiar with the description of his bushy eyebrows, and piercing eyes. Every port was being watched, and every vessel which had left the country during the days following the murder was communicated with. In the very office of the lodging-house at which he was taken hung a portrait of the wanted man. The man himself saw it, day by day, knew of the hue and cry, and commented on it to the Australian seaman whom he "chummed" with, and with the girl at the fried fish bar next door. Summer was cleverly disguised. His hair had been cut short, his bushy eyebrows were shaven to a thin line, he wore spectacles, and over one eye a pink shade which, with the stained dungarees in which he was clad, suggested an engineer's labourer who had met with an accident. The disguise was not good enough to hide his identity from a man who had known him since their common school-days and who recognized him by his broad shoulders and his peculiar slouching gait. Truth is sometimes, but not always, stranger than fiction which in

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

Summer's case would have demanded that having so cleverly eluded the scores of detectives searching for him, he should hardly have outwitted them.

"THE INDIAN PERIL."

The articles which have been appearing in "The Times" under the heading "The Indian Peril" have not attracted widespread attention. This is in part due no doubt to the holiday season, but it cannot on the other hand be said that the writer has succeeded in saying anything new and, if the phrase may be allowed, the clanking of the pump is a trifle too audible. The public or that section of it, which gives any serious attention to India is aware that there is discontent and that it is focussed among the literate class. It realises moreover that the problems of Indian Government are difficult, and complex in a way which it, for the most part, only dimly grasps, and if it thinks at all it expects these problems, with the industrial and social, and educational progress of the country, will become more insistent and more vital. What people do not believe is that the activity of the extremists constitutes the grave and imminent peril which "The Times" would have us believe it to be, or that the problems which confront the Indian administration are impossible of solution without recourse to the repressive means advocated by the writer. The Liberal Press has not failed to realise the significance of this *rechantfe* of the old arguments for the strong hand. "It is the chief vice of the policy which "The Times" represents," says "The Daily News," "that it drives men into antagonism to the Government. If we want a real Indian peril we shall treat every protest against injustice as an evidence of sedition and every leader of the people as a 'literate malcontent' who must be deported." And "The Westminster Gazette" can imagine nothing more dangerous than a reversion to what are called the old ways. "The old formulae which applied to the period of conquest and settlement, will," it says "not serve for the period of development under modern conditions."

Benevolent autocrats ruling over children must give way to sympathetic guardians who will take the growing sons into partnership. The new India which is growing up will not submit to the hard line between the ruling caste and the ruled which is insisted upon by so much Anglo-Indian opinion. Old observers tell us that this has increased rather than diminished in recent years. The Indian civilian of modern times is more than his predecessor a sojourner in a strange land instead of a resident and a neighbour. We must alter that if we can, and refresh the Service with a more flexible type of men who will see the Indian problem as constructive and progressive and cut themselves loose from some old maxims and traditions."

THE VALUE OF GREAT MEN.

Some years ago Mr. John Burns was reminded in the House of Commons when the question arose of his salary as President of the Local Government Board that he had declared at some earlier stage in his career that £500 a year was enough for any man. The criticism was obviously unfair, a man's point of view on such a subject may legitimately change with his responsibilities of work and expenditure. Lord Haldane has reached the topmost pinnacle in his profession, as Lord Chancellor; his salary is £10,000 with a pension of £5000 on his retirement, and he is no longer likely to revise his views. Lord Haldane thinks £5,000 a year is the limit of any public man's value to the State and does not except himself. So he told the Royal Commission on Delays in the King's Bench Division, the evidence before which is just published. "You think nobody is worth more than that?" asked Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P., "I am inclined to think no one is worth more than that." "Not even the Lord Chancellor?" "I make no exception" was the reply. So charming a frankness has had no parallel since the Bishop of London whose salary is exactly that of the Lord Chancellor, published to the world a balance sheet of his revenue and expenditure nearly ten years ago. But the Bishop's expenditures are largely of a kind attaching strictly to his office and reveal nothing of personal tastes and habits. Lord Haldane's balance sheet, if he ever publishes it, should be much more interesting. And so would Mr. Burns's.

BANKING HALF YEAR.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LD.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, for the last half year amounts to Rs. 109,606-3-7, adding Rs. 38,656-4-2 brought forward from the previous account. The total amount available for disposal comes to Rs. 148,262-7-9 which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—Rs. 54,000/- towards Dividend at 11 per cent. p. a.; Rs. 50,000/- towards Reserved Fund. Rs. 10,000/- towards Contigent Fund. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account.

DROWNING FATALITY.

A POLICEMAN'S BRAVERY.

While Police sepoy No. 1192 D. was doing duty at Walkeshwar yesterday evening, he observed a Hindu woman walk into the sea at Chowpatty. Thinking that she was going in to take a bath he didn't trouble about her much, but watched her out of idle curiosity. After a short time he saw her struggling in the water as if she were drowning, when he immediately threw off his uniform and rushed to her rescue, managing to reach her just as she rose to to the surface a second time. He succeeded in bringing her ashore alive when he took her at once in a gharry to the Sir J. J. Hospital. She died there however, a few minutes after admission and her body has been kept at the Morgue pending identification.

DEATH OF AN ARYA-SAMAJIST.

Swami N'tyanandji, the well-known leader of the Arya Samaj, died yesterday morning at Ville Parle, Bombay. He was author of several books on religion and had at the time of death under preparation a work called the "Terminology of the Vedas." He was an eloquent speaker and one of the chief exponents of the teaching of the Arya Samaj on this side of India.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

MODIFICATION OF PRESS ACT.

MR. BANERJEA URGES SAFEGUARDS.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S FAITH IN HIGH COURTS.

MOTION LOST BY LARGE MAJORITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The second meeting of the winter session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler, vice-President presiding. Among the absentee members were Mr. Gokhale, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Maharaj Kumar of Tiakari, Sir Charles Armstrong, Mr. Vakil, Raja Jai Chand and Mr. Ghaznavi.

Before the proceedings began, Sir Harcourt in a short speech referred to the death of Sir Molesworth Macpherson and the great services rendered to the Council and expressed the Viceroy's and the Councils appreciation of his manifold virtues.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis speaking on behalf of the non-official members paid an eloquent tribute to his memory.

MODIFICATION OF PRESS ACT.

MR. BANERJEA MOVES HIS RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

In moving the resolution on the Press Act, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said that he had no desire to revive memories of a controversy now practically dead and forgotten. The Act was passed amid considerable opposition in the country, and in the debate in Imperial Council in 1910, on this measure, a general desire was evinced by non-official Indian members, including many of the supporters of the Bill, that the Act should be treated as an emergent measure dealing with a crisis that had unfortunately risen and that it should not find a permanent place in the statute book; but their views did not prevail and the Press Act had become part of permanent legislation and had been in operation for four years, and the public were now in a position to judge the results of its operation. He did not wish to quote the verdict of popular opinion as that might not be acceptable to the other side, but he would refer to the opinion of an authority of unquestioned weight and importance, the opinion of no other than the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Mr. Banerjea quoted the judgment of Sir Lawrence in the "Comrade" case, and said that he could not conceive of a condemnation of the law more restrained, yet more emphatic, as that of his Lordship's. Such a law so dangerously comprehensive in its scope and yet so exacting in its demands needed necessary safeguards for its proper administration and Government, anticipating the need of such safeguards, wisely sought to provide them here.

PLEDGED SAFEGUARDS NOT PROVIDED.

Mr. Banerjea read extracts from the speech delivered in the Imperial Council when the Press Bill was under consideration. Mr. Sinha was then Law Member of the Council and he spoke in clear emphatic terms on the meaning and intent of the Government's declaration, which was heartily endorsed by Lord Minto, the then Viceroy. The speech of Mr. Sinha was an authoritative pronouncement on the official side. The question which Mr. Banerjea now asked was: had the pledged safeguards been provided?, if not the public had a right to demand that they should be provided.

Mr. Banerjea dwelt at length with sections 4, 6, 9 and 10 of the Press Act and said that whenever power was vested in the Local Government to direct a forfeiture the obligation was also imposed on the State in writing the subject matter of the complaint in the notice of forfeiture, but all that was nullified by Section 22 of the Act. That was the clear meaning of Section 22 and that was also the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta.

The mover read Section 22 and also the opinion of the Chief Justice and said in the light of the actual wording of the Section and the opinion of the Chief Justice what became of the safeguards which Mr. Sinha as Law Member gave on behalf of the Government of India? The public were driven to the conclusion that the distinct pledge given by the Government of India through their law member remained unfulfilled. Safeguards were promised, but the High Court said they did not exist.

AN UNREDEEMED PLEDGE.

It was distinctly stated with a view to allay public fear and anxieties that the subject matter of the complaint would be set forth in a notice of forfeiture and the parties would have opportunities of testing the legal validity of such notice. It now appeared that Government need not state the objectionable matter and the pledge stood unredeemed. The Government did not and could not mean such a thing. Apart from the highmindedness of the Government of India, there was internal evidence in the Act itself to show that the Government fully intended to embody in the law the safeguards promised by Mr. Sinha. Mr. Banerjea thought there was no regular omission but an error in drafting. He was confirmed in the belief by the examination of Section 17 of the Act which provided for an appeal to the High Court against an order of forfeiture, but an appeal to the High Court became meaningless unless materials for a review were placed before that Tribunal such as would be provided by the mandatory provisions of Section 4, 9 and 10. The Act should not nullify in one part what it proposed in another, nor impose upon the aggrieved parties impossible conditions as regards the burden of proof for, in the opinion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the law as it stood required the aggrieved parties to prove the negative that the writing matter complained of did not come within the all embracing net spread by the Act.

A LOGICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

To ask an aggrieved party to prove a negative was a logical impossibility and the gravamen of the burden was accentuated by the fact that he was required to prove an all comprehensive negative, viz., that the publication did not come directly or indirectly within the purview of the Act.

The speaker quoted the opinion of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to further illustrate this point. He next said there had been a sensible improvement in the situation and the tone of the Press had changed for the better, which fact was admitted by Anglo-Indian writers who were opposed to the national aspirations of Indians. This improvement was due to the conciliatory and benevolent policy of Lord Hardinge and looking to the situation from a popular point of view he was justified in demanding a substantial modification in the Press Act and making an ardent appeal to Government to remove a just grievance.

In conclusion, Mr. Bannerjea said that the newspaper press was a great organ for ventilating public questions and an instrument of popular education. The press was a sacred gift of British rule and the amendment of the Press Act which he prayed for would soften the rigour of the everlasting ban.

MALIK HYAT KHAN.

Malik Umar Hayat Khar of Tiwana who followed Mr. Banerjea spoke amidst loud laughter and opposed the resolution and asked for more stringent Press laws. In the course of his speech, he said: An unbridled press is the greatest curse of India and there has never been a more appropriate and more useful Act passed in this Council than the Press Act with the exception of two others.

The Seditious Meetings Act and the Conspiracy Act, which constitute its part and parcel and which are calculated to strike a blow at and suppress anarchism and seditious propaganda organised or unorganised. I think that it is the seditious press which lies at the root of the other two; it is papers or other seditious pamphlets, which poison unsteady persons and result in engendering in their minds either conspiracy or an uncontrollable excitement.

MAHARAJA OF NASHIPORE.

Maharaja of Nashipore speaking next, could not say that circumstances had so changed as to demand repeal and he did not think that the time had come when Government should be divested of the power to control irresponsible writing. In supporting the latter part of the resolution he said that if it was a fact that the High Court had no power under the Act to question the validity of the order of forfeiture passed by the local Government ambiguity should be removed.

MR HUDA.

Mr. Qumrul Huda spoke in support of the Bill and asked the Council to rectify an unintentional error. He also expressed his obligation to Mr. Banerjea for his resolution.

MR. RAMANINGAR.

Mr. Ramaningar while expressing himself against the repeal of the Act strongly spoke in support of the resolution. He explained the ambiguity in the law and asked for its removal.

MR. M. S. DAS.

Mr. M. S. Das said that after hearing Mr. Banerjea he was convinced that the amendment of the Press Act was necessary. He referred to the Malik Tiwana's speech which urged for a more stringent law and said that it showed that the demands for amendment were coming from both sides. He then referred to the "Comrade" case and urged the Council to accept the resolution.

Mr. Das was criticising the mandatory provisions of the Act when time was called.

MR. KENRICK.

SUFFICIENT SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED.

Mr. Kenrick was the next speaker. He said that as a member of the Select Committee on the press legislation of 1910 and as one having some experience of the working of the Press Act, he desired to offer some remarks. Everyone must admit that the Act had placed an extremely effective and powerful weapon in the hands of the Executive, but those who are best informed are aware that this weapon had been invariably weilded with extreme moderation in every case in which the necessity for using it had occurred during the past years. As the Hon. mover had mentioned some 800 publications had been dealt with and in only one case had the legality of the forfeiture been contested. He might say that in many, if not nearly all of the cases in which forfeiture had occurred, the publications had been of the most flagrantly revolutionary character and in not a few of these cases it would have been deplorable if the law had not offered some effective and summary means of dealing with such publications.

The most complete answer to the resolution is the fact that during the whole course of the time during which the Act has been in force, the only occasion on which the action of the Executive had been tested was that to which the mover had alluded.

The Hon. mover had urged no doubt in the best faith that the safeguards promised by the Hon. Mr. Sinha on behalf of the Government have not been fulfilled, but it was a fallacious argument to quote the Hon. Mr. Sinha's words referring to one class of sections and dealing with the forfeiture of presses and securities and divorcing from them their context to apply them to a totally different section. Upon the strength of these alleged violated promises a charge had been levelled against the Government that it had failed to fulfil its promises.

A PROTEST FROM MR. BANERJEA.

Mr. Banerjea rose to a point of order against the remarks of Mr. Kenrick. He denied having charged the Government with violating its pledges.

Mr. Kenrick repeated his remarks and was supported on the point of order by the Vice-President.

Concluding, Mr. Kenrick referred to the judgment of the "Comrade" case, and expressed his opinion that the Act contained sufficient safeguards and asked the Council not to modify the salutary provisions of the Act.

Mr. Sri Ram in supporting said that the request of Mr. Banerjea was very modest and drew the Council's special attention to the second part of the resolution.

MR. ASAD ALI.

Mir Asad Ali, in supporting, said the Resolution concerns not one particular class but all classes of the Indian community. It neither asks for the repeal of the Press Act nor attempts to introduce radical changes into the Act. The first part of the resolution requires a clear statement or description of the offending words or articles or signs or visible representations within the meaning of the law in all cases of forfeiture, and the second part requires a modification of Section 22 of the Press Act so as to give real and definite powers to the High Court in dealing with the forfeiture proceedings.

Though certain sections of the Act provide in the earlier stages of forfeiture and before the application to the High Court that the Government should state or describe the offending words or signs or representations of the most important sections namely, Section 12, does not contain such a provision. In the absence of a statement or description of the offending words and even of a statement of the grounds that led to an action of forfeiture, no judicial authority however high and competent it be, can pronounce a judgment. The public are entitled to know the exact nature of the offence when an order of forfeiture is made.

Though Section 12 provides that the Government should state the grounds of its opinion, it is rather strange and unfortunate that in a recent well-known case it had failed to do so. After the frank pronouncement by Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the "Comrade" case," need it be said that the Press Act should forthwith be modified so as to empower the High Court to deal with press prosecutions in an effective manner? But the Act as it stands at present is an instrument of unduly great power in the hands of the Executive so much so that it makes the highest judicial tribunal feel their utter helplessness in the matter. Hence, such small modifications in essential particulars as the Hon. Mr. Banerjea suggests will bring the Act in conformity with the liberal principles of our Government. The exciting and critical times that demanded a stringent law are happily gone by and the present peaceful times no longer require such a rigorous Press Act. It is perhaps not fully known how little is the operation of the present Act calculated to promote the free growth of an independent public opinion.

Both Raja Kushal Pal Singh and Mr. V. R. Pandit supported the resolution.

The latter deprecated discussion of Section 4 as being outside the scope of the resolution and dwelt at length upon the clauses of the Act. He pointed out the importance of being told the cause of forfeiture as the legislation was of a penal character and urged the Council to accept the resolution.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK.

Sir Reginald spoke on behalf of the Government.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock in replying to the resolution quoted the clauses in the resolution which he said represented the desire of the Hon'ble mover to some extent. Some previous speakers had explained in what the mover had not been quite clear. He proposed to secure general similarity of procedure under the different sections of the Act without actually specifying the section which would have to be awarded. In fact the Hon'ble mover was urging that the procedure under section 12 should be assimilated to the wording of sections 4, 6, 9 and 11, notwithstanding, that section 12 was totally different from those sections and the language used was quite dissimilar.

Mr. Banerjea rose to a point of order.

The President asked him to reserve his explanations till the time of reply.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

Sir Reginald Craddock continuing said, he was explaining what the effects were of the amendments proposed, and the only way in which the object of the resolution could be carried out would be the amendment of section 12, which was not specifically referred to, but the circumstances were different. Section 12 referred not to valuable property or security, but to probably a few books or pamphlets of probably trivial value. The forfeiture is publicly notified in the Government Gazette to all concerned, that such literature had been proscribed as a warning to the public.

It was true that the section might be used in regard to literature possessed or printed by owners of known presses, but the forfeiture of the literature did not entail the forfeiture of the press, or of any security. No person of ordinary prudence would urge that it was incumbent upon Government to do the very thing which this section was designed to prevent, and to publish abroad the very words or pictures to which exception was taken.

In the case of literature produced oustide of India, Government have long enjoyed the power of preventing its importation under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, or its seizure and forfeiture if it escaped detection at the seaports. The bulk of the literature affected was violently revolutionary, and in a few cases, though such literature while it might not be violently prejudicial to English readers, it might nevertheless be highly undesirable to spread it broadcast among Indians.

It was not possible therefore to amend section 12 in the direction of bringing it into similarity of procedure with the sections dealing with the forfeiture of valuable property. A great deal had been made of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, but, as the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit had pointed out, those remarks referred to forfeitures of presses and securities.

The Home member proceeded to quote Mr. Sinha on this point. He said, the Press Act of 1910 was thoroughly examined at the time of its enactment, both by the Council and by a Select Committee the members of which gave minutes of dissent, but neither in the amendments proposed in the Council, nor in the minutes of dissent, was any attempt made to amend section 12. The Hon. mover might suggest that that was a mere inadvertence, but Mr. Sinha was making his speech not on the introduction of the bill but after it had been carefully examined, and the Select Committee had presented its report.

The bill was not a long one, and such a marked difference between the working of the sections could not have escaped notice by accident; as a matter of fact, the difference of the words was absolutely intentional.

ACTION OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The Hon'ble member referring to the second recommendation made by Mr. Banerjea said, that action taken under the Press Act was all along intended to be the action of the executive authority, but so designed, that the power should not be exercised by any authority lower than a local Government.

The statute book was full of powers reserved to local Governments which were responsible bodies, and which were not in danger of using their powers, arbitrary or without discretion. The only reason for providing a reference to a judicial decision was to ensure whether the orders passed were within the terms of the section or not.

Sir Reginald Craddock went on to quote Sir Herbert Risley on this point. He said it was quite clear that it was never intended to give the High Courts any powers other than those contained in section 4. Very naturally Government would always desire to comply with the formalities prescribed by law, but the construction to be placed upon the orders complained of was a vital issue. If a technical irregularity which would of course be unintentional, in the wording of the order were to be allowed to vitiate the order, the most revolutionary pamphlet might be scattered broadcast throughout India, while points of law or procedure were being debated.

"COMRADE" CASE.

The speaker next discussed the judgment of the Chief Justice in the "Comrade" case. As the mover had referred to the judgment once or twice and it ought to affect the general attitude of people towards the Act, he wished to remove any misapprehension that might arise. It was quite true that the Chief Justice had complained that a mandatory portion under section 12 had not been complied with in the Government notification, but they would not find in his judgment any specific statement that he committed himself to any opinion that the interpretation placed upon the "Macedonia" pamphlet was farfetched or arbitrary, and he stated his grounds, namely, that it was not part of the High Court's duty to pronounce on the wisdom, or otherwise, of executive actions of Government, and he stated his reasons in no uncertain terms.

It had always been sufficient if Government stated which of the six classes under section 4 was held to be applicable to a case of forfeiture, thus, if a book were proscribed, the possessor would be told it incited to murder or to the commission of offences under the Explosive Substances Act, or to violence. Or it might be to seduce an officer, or a soldier, or sailor from his allegiance and no indication was given in the resolution of the gain to the possessor of the objectionable literature by reason of more specific information given.

Concluding Sir Reginald said: "As for the future I have a lively faith in the independence of our High Court Judges, and I feel no doubt that if at any time the executive Government should air their powers under this act rashly or aggressively, that the judges will find no difficulty in validating their illegal action." Sir Reginald Craddock opposed the resolution.

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN.

RESTRICTED POWER OF HIGH COURT

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who followed Sir Reginald Craddock said, that the remarks of the Hon'ble member had greatly simplified matters. There was no suggestions in the resolution that the mover wanted a repeal of the Press Act. He drew special attention to section 12 and held that the stating of the grounds under that section would not disseminate the offending words, which both the Hon'ble member and the Advocate-General apprehended. He condemned the restricted power of the High Court in dealing with the Press Act, and urged the Council to accept the resolution, as a strong case had been made out for Government to examine the whole position.

SIR I. RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in supporting, alluded to the Hon'ble member's speech, and directed the attention of the Council to the existing safeguards which he held were illusory. He recalled the case when Government had come up before the Council to modify the Act or Acts to conform with the original intention of the Legislative Act. Similarly they had come up for the revision of the Press Act. He urged the Council to accept the resolution.

MR. CHARING.

Mr. Charing in supporting criticised the speeches of the Hon'ble member and the Advocate-General and said the High Court of Bengal had found that there was a considerable discrepancy in declaration and performance. The question was modest and he said there was no reason why it should not be granted.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in supporting urged for an alteration in the wording of the law so as to make safeguards more operative.

Mr. Banerjea sumed the debate, and urged that the safeguards were inoperative. He regretted the disposition of the Hon'ble member to pass over the pledge given in the past, and pointed out to the almost unanimity among the non-official members for the revision of the law. He further said that whatever might be the decision to-day, they would proceed further with the question. A division being called the resolution was rejected by 10 voting against and 17 for it.

THE LATE SIR J M. MACPHERSON

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S TRIBUTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Sir Harcourt Butler in referring to the late Sir J. M. Macpherson's death, said:—His Excellency the Viceroy has requested me before we commence our proceedings to-day to convey to the Council the deep regret with which he has heard of the untimely and sudden death of Sir John Molesworth Macpherson. On behalf of the Council, I desire to associate ourselves with this regret.

No man has done more for this Council than the deceased. In the long and laborious proceedings out of which the enlarged Councils arose, no man played a more useful or prominent part. He was the first member of the Revised Council to take the oath, and his signature heads the register, in which all members of the Council have subscribed their names. There are still some of us who have benefited by Sir John Molesworth Macpherson's kindness. He was ever ready to help and to suggest ways out of difficulties. His long experience in the Legislative Department of the Government of **India, his knowledge of drafting, his unrivalled acquaintance with the Statute Book,** gave his advice great weight and value.

He was at once one of the most industrious and patient of men, and at the same time inspired by high ideals of work and duty. He placed his ability at the service of the State in full and ungrudging measure, and he earned the respect of successive Viceroys and Law Members of Council, no less than of the departments of the Government of India and the public. He carried with him into his retirement honours and the hopes of all for his long life and prosperity.

Some of us still remember the eloquent words in which the Viceroy then paid a tribute to his work. He dies as he had lived in harness, for he was engaged in the monumental work of consolidating the Statutes of India. This is not the place to dwell at length on those personal qualities which endeared him to a large circle of friends—his kindliness, his courtesy, his sympathy, his philantropy, but in a land where all religions seem to be at home, I may note that he earned the respect of all as a deeply religious man.

I know that I am expressing what you all feel when I take this opportunity of conveying to the relatives of the deceased an expression of our regret for his death, our respect for his memory and our sympathy with them in their bereavement.

INSECT PESTS BILL.

After the interpellations, Sir Robert Carlyle moved that the Insect Pests Pill be referred to the Select Committee which was adopted.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

Similarly, on the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock, the Motor Vehicles Bill was also referred to a Select Committee.

LOANS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

NEW CONSOLIDATING BILL INTRODUCED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Sir William Meyer in introducing the Local Authorities Loan Bill said:—

Vice president,—I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities and that it be published in the "Gazette of India."

The special amendments which it is proposed to effect and which are detailed in the statement of objects and reasons do not involve, any important, question of principle and so far as they are concerned, the Bill is merely one of those measures which are from time to time found necessary. In this case, a generation was passed since the Act 11 of 1879 was framed.

The present would be a good opportunity for effecting a consolidating of the whole law relating to the raising of loans by local authorities. At present, that law is contained in no fewer than 8 statutes and the consolidation of these as now effected by the Legislative Department will, I think, be a great convenience for all those who may have occasion to consult the law on the subject. The side references in the Bill will enable the source or sources of each of its clauses to be readily traced. I have nothing further to add to what is said in the statement of objects and reasons, except that I should like to emphasise the fact that the borrowing powers at present possessed by large corporations such as the Presidency Municipalities, Port Trusts, etc., under their own special enactments are in no way affected by the present Bill.

The Council adjourned until the 13th instant.

PROPOSED BEHAR UNIVERSITY.

ONLY FOUR COLLEGES TO BE AFFILIATED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

It is understood that only four colleges of Bankipur will be affiliated for the present to the proposed Behar University, namely, the Patna College, the Behar National College, a Sanskrit College, and a Missionary College. The plan of the University which has just been prepared includes besides the College building a Students' Union Building and a Professors' Club. Two tanks will be excavated on either side of the playground

PISTOLS DISAPPEAR FROM CUSTOM HOUSE.

A CALCUTTA MYSTERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

A consignment of twenty-seven pistols and a rifle addressed to Messrs. Manton and Co., gunmakers, was received in the Custom House godown at Calcutta on the 4th instant which it is alleged, has since mysteriously disappeared. No clue has yet been obtained.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

ASIAN CUP: FINAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Mr. J. C. K. Peterson has beaten Mr. F. A. Archdale in the play-off of the draw for the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Asian Cup.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PROBATE FOR A WIDOW.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BAI JAMNABAI *v.* JAGANNATH DHARMA.

The petitioner Bai Jamnabai, widow of Dharmaji Shimryaji Patel of Bombay, by caste a Koli Hindoo, applied to his Lordship that probate of the will of her deceased husband should be granted to her.

Dharmaji Shimryaji died on 12th October 1910. He left some property and disposed of the same by his last will and testament which was executed on 21st September 1910.

The petitioner is one of the executors named in the will. The assets which he possessed at the time of his death were worth nearly Rs. 72,100. The deceased at the time of his death left as his heirs his widow Jamnabai and an adopted son named Yeshya. One Jagannath Moreshwar claimed to be the adopted son of the deceased and filed a suit in the High Court for such a declaration. The Court held that he was the adopted son of the deceased. The said Jagannath filed a caveat to the above petition. He stated that the properties in the hands of the deceased were ancestral properties and that the deceased had no separate property. He claimed to be the adopted son of the deceased and in that capacity he was entitled to the said properties, subject to the petitioner's right for maintenance. He also stated that that the will with the alterations made was not the genuine will of the deceased. He denied that Yeshwant was the adopted son of the deceased. He, therefore, applied for the dismissal of the petition.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Gupte appeared for the caveator.

Dr. Batlivala who had attested the will of the deceased was called as a witness to prove his attestation. He also said that the deceased was suffering from Bright's disease; but his mind was quite clear when he made the will and when all of them attested it. No further evidence was therefore gone into to prove that the will was genuine. His Lordship observed that the adopted son was quite right in coming to the Court in order to ascertain whether the will was genuine or not.

His Lordship, therefore, ordered that probate should be issued to the petitioner. Costs of both parties to come out of the estate. Costs of the plaintiff to be taxed as between attorney and client.

Petitioner's Solicitors: Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

Caveator's Solicitors: D. J. Mantri.

GODOWN FIRE SEQUEL.

BANK OBTAINS DECREE AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

POONA BANK, LTD. *v.* AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The plaintiff Bank filed a suit against the defendant Company claiming a sum of Rs. 10,000 from them, on a Fire Insurance policy, effected with the defendant Company in respect of a godown stored with gunny-bags, at Hubli. The Bank had lent a sum of Rs. 7,200 to one Hansraj Shamji, a constituent of the Bank; and he had pledged these goods (viz., the gunny-bags), with the Bank. It was in respect of these gunny-bags which were stored in a godown at Hubli that the said policy against fire was effected with the defendant Company.

He said the godown at Hubli was burnt down by fire and the plaintiff Bank claimed Rs. 10,000 from the defendant on the said Insurance policy.

The defendant Company, on one ground or another declined to pay the sum due under the Insurance policy.

The present suit was filed in order to claim this sum from the defendants.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

After some evidence which was taken on commission was read and the addresses of counsel on both sides were finished, his Lordship delivered judgment.

His Lordship said that at the time of fire, 12,588 gunny-bags were stored in the godown. At the time of fire, the price of a gunny-bag was annas 14 each, and worked out at that rate the goods would be worth Rs. 11,000.

His Lordship said that as the policy was worth Rs. 10,000 only, he would pass a decree in favour of the plaintiff Bank for Rs. 10,000 with interest from 2nd July on which date particulars were furnished to the defendants. Costs were awarded to the plaintiffs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the defendants: Crawford, Brown and Co.

A TWO-LAKH LOAN.

A COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPG. AND WVG. CO. *v.* RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL.

The plaint stated that the defendant was a money-lender residing in Hyderabad and carried on businesss in Bombay through munims. In January 1909 the defendant's business in Bombay was carried on by Jenarayan Hindumal Dani. The plaintiff Company was ordered to be wound up on 25th September 1909. Up to the 28th August 1909 the secretaries, treasurers and agents of the plaintiff Co., were the firm of Lukhmidas Khimji Sons and Co., consisting of two partners, viz., Dwarkadas Dharamsey and his son Tricumdas. The whole business of the said firm was practically in the hands of Dwarkadas. The defendant had a current account with the plaintiff Company and on the 31st January 1908 the plaintiff Company owed to the defendant on that account Rs. 28,590-4-6. In January 1908, Dwarkadas wanted a loan from Dani, the plaintiff's munim, of two lakhs, Dani having refused to make such a loan on Dwarkadas's personal security it was arranged between Dwarkadas and Dani, that Dani should hand over to Dwarkadas, Government promotes of the nominal value of Rs. two lakhs and Dwarkadas should give Dani a receipt for the same in the name of the plaintiff Company. This arrangement was carried out, and a receipt for Rs. 1,94,866-7-0 was passed on behalf of the plaintiff Company and the amount was also credited in the current account of the defendant with the plaintiff Company. The plaintiff Company really received nothing whatever and it was never intended by Dwarkadas or Dani that the money should go to the plaintiff Company. The sale proceeds of the Government pro.-notes were utilized by Dwarkadas for his own purposes and the whole arrangement was a fraudulent scheme to make the plaintiff Company liable for the repayment of the loan made to Dwarkadas for his personal use. After the 31st January, 1908 Dwarkadas caused to be paid to the defendant in the defendant's current account with the plaintiff Company large sums aggregating to Rs. 2,40,000 and these must be taken to have been appropriated to the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,94,866-7-0 with interest, The plaintiff Company said that the payments were caused to be made and procured by Dwarkadas and Dani, in fraud of the plaintiff Company, and were procured by Dani as defendant's munim and for the defendant's benefit. The plaintiff Company further stated that the crediting of the amount in the plaintiff's books and the passing of a receipt were acts *ultra vires* of the plaintiff Company. The plaintiff Company therefore prayed that the defendant may be ordered to repay the amount of Rs. 1,94,866-7-0 with interest to the plaintiff Company.

The defendant denied that Dwarkadas in January 1908 asked Dani for a personal loan of Rs. 2 lakhs and was refused. The true facts were that his Bombay firm being anxious to sell Government promissory notes of Rs. 2 lakhs and invest the monies in some substantial mill, they, in order to save brokerage, allowed Dwarkadas, who represented that the monies were needed for the plaintiff Company, to take over the notes and allow the money to remain in defendant's current account with the plaintiff Company. The defendant alleged that Dwarkadas, as the agent of the plaintiff Company, took the promissory notes and that the same were received by the plaintiff Company. If Dwarkadas realized them and used the money for his own purposes neither the defendant nor his munim Dani had any knowledge or notice of such realization and misapplication. The defendant denied that Dani was privy to the fraud (if any) of Dwarkadas. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff Company were estopped by their receipts and acts and conduct from claiming the money from the defendant. The defendant further submitted that the plaintiff Company were bound by the acts of Dwarkadas who was their agent and acted within the scope of his authority in his dealings with the defendant. The defendant finally contended that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff's suit may be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Taraporewala, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Raikes, Mr. Inverarity and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Weldon stated to the Court that a compromise had been arrived at between the parties.

The terms of the compromise were that a sum of Rs. 62,500 was to be paid by the defendant to the official liquidator of the plaintiff Company before the sealing of the decree while each party was to bear its own costs. His Lordship passed a decree in terms of the compromise.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the defendants: Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co.

A DEAL IN SILVER.

PLEA OF VAIDA TRANSACTIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RAMKASSOONDAS GOPALDAS *v.* SHYAMLAL MOHANLAL.

The plaintiff in this suit prays that the defendant may be ordered to pay him Rs. 2,015-12-6 with inserest at 9 per cent. per annum.

The plaintiff is a broker in silver and carries on business in Bombay, while the defendant is a merchant of Benares.

According to instructions given by the defendant from time to time, the plaintiff purchased and sold silver in the market on behalf of the defendant and also recovered various sums of money, on account of the defendant from and to the persons with whom he had dealings. From time to time, statements of debts and accounts were sent to the defendant who acknowledged the same. In June 1913, there was found due to the plaintiff from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,015-1-6 but the latter has failed to pay the same.

The defendant says he is an inexperienced youth of about 19 years of age and not a big merchant as the plaintiff would make him out to be. When they were in Calcutta, the plaintiff induced the defendant to enter into gambling transactions in silver and accordingly the defendant instructed the plaintiff to purchase silver for 'vaidas,' it never being intended that delivery should either be given or taken, but only differences paid. The transactions being merely wagering, they are void as against him. The accounts forwarded by the plaintiff were incorrect and included 25 bars of silver not entered into the transactions of the defendant.

Therefore, even if the transactions were not wagering, he (the defendant) would not be liable to the plaintiff to a larger extent than for a sum of Rs. 570 only.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

After hearing the evidence, His Lordship made a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and all costs including costs reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidass.

Solicitors for the defendant: Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

APPELLATE COURT.

INDENT OF CHINESE CRACKERS

OVER DIFFERENCE IN RATES.

(Before the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

R. D. COOPER & CO., APPELLANTS & DEFENDANTS, *v.* FRAMJI PALONJI TALATI, RESPONDENT AND PLAINTIFF.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who found in favour of the plaintiff-respondent and awarded him a sum of Rs. 10,002-10-11, as damages against the defendant-appellant on the ground that the defendant-appellant had wrongfully refused to take delivery of certain cases containing Chinese crackers shipped from Hongkong by the plaintiff's firm in accordance with the defendant's orders. Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff is a commission and indenting agent carrying on business at Bombay and Hongkong. The defendants also carry on business at Bombay and among other things deal in Chinese crackers. Before this suit was filed in 1911, the defendants used to order out crackers from China through the plaintiff, specifying in such order the nature and quality of the goods required, and the rates at which goods were to be bought and the exact time of shipment. The plaintiff's firm at Hongkong used to ship such goods, and sent the shipping documents to a Bank in Bombay with a draft on the defendants in favour of the Bank for the invoice price of the shipment which included the plaintiff's charges as Commission Agent. Such drafts were presented to, accepted, and paid in due course by the defendants, who thereupon got the shipping documents and cleared the goods.

In May 1911, the defendant sent certain orders to the plaintiff's firm at Hongkong, through the plaintiff who was then in Bombay. The plaintiff's firm carried out the said orders in the best way they could, in as much as, they bought some lots of crackers at a lower rate than the limit given by the defendants for the same. As regards other lots, as it was impossible for the plaintiff's firm to buy them at the rates given by the defendants and as there was no time left to communicate with the defendants in order to have the goods shipped in time, the plaintiff's firm ordered the said lot at higher rates than the limit given by the defendants. The defendants did not write in disapproval of this action on the plaintiff's part; and therefore, the plaintiff's firm continued to carry out the defendant's orders and ship the goods to Bombay. Some three shipments were made by the plaintiff's firm in July and August and were cleared by the defendants; and the drafts also were paid by them. By a letter of 22nd August 1911, addressed to the plaintiff's Bombay firm, the defendants for the first time complained that the invoice price of certain lots shipped in the three shipments exceeded the indent prices and claimed an allowance of $848 in respect of the same.

On the 5th September, 1911, a further shipment of 1,825 cases arrived in Bombay per s. s. Devanha. The draft (for Rs. 20,270) was presented to the defendants by the Bank for that shipment and the defendants declined to pay the same, unless and until their claims in respect of the previous shipments were settled by the plaintiff. The plaintiff's brother in Bombay requested them to take delivery of the goods saying that the fact of their claims had already been intimated by letter to their Hongkong firm. Even then, the defendants persisted in their attitude and declined to accept the draft. The same day the plaintiff's brother who was then in Bombay, called on the defendants and inquired as to the exact amount they claimed. The defendants prepared a statement claiming about Rs. 1,200. The plaintiff's brother offered to pay Rs. 1,000 without prejudice; but the defendants again declined to honour the draft. On the 12th September 1911, for the first time, the defendants intimated to the plaintiff that the invoice prices of the shipment per s. s. Devanha were also higher than the indent prices and therefore they were unable to accept the draft and clear the goods. The defendants further stated that they would accept the draft if the plaintiffs paid them in cash the difference beween the invoice prices and the prices which they had agreed to pay. On 14th September, the plaintiff's brother informed the defendants that though he was not bound to pay the amount of difference claimed in respect of previous shipments and also the shipment per s. s. Devanha he was willing to pay the amount so claimed (viz., Rs. 1,259) trusting that all accounts would be fairly settled when the necessary particulars arrived from Hongkong. Even after the receipt of this amount, the defendants did not accept the draft and refused to clear the goods. The defendants informed the plaintiff that as the goods had already been warehoused, they would have to spend much in clearing the goods; therefore, they would clear the goods, if the plaintiff undertook to pay the warehousing charges. The plaintiff declined to pay the same. Ultimately, the plaintiff being the drawee of the draft in case of need, honoured the draft and obtained the shipping documents, from the Bank. Later on, the goods had to be sold by auction. The defendants purchased the goods at the sale and the plaintiff realised Rs. 7,600. The Port Trust charges amounting to Rs. 9,125, were to be paid by the purchaser. Plaintiff's case was that as the defendants had wrongfully refused to accept the draft and clear the goods, he lost Rs. 13,034; also that the defendants were not entitled to claim any amount by way of difference between the Invoice prices and the Indent prices. The plaintiff claimed, therefore, a sum of Rs. 13,034 with interest thereon at 6 p. c. from 16th October and a sum of Rs. 1,259 from the defendants.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendants submitted that it was the duty of the plaintiff's Hongkong firm as being their agents to buy for them at the cheapest rates and also to follow their instructions. It was also the agent's duty not to buy goods at higher rates than those quoted by the defendants except in so far as the defendants gave them a discretion in the matter by their letter of 22nd May, 1911 to the extent of 5 to 7 dokdas.

The defendants said that the plaintiffs had ample time to communicate with them when higher rates were demanded by Chinese tradesmen. The plaintiff's Hongkong firm bought goods at rates much higher than those sanctioned by the defendants in their letter. For this reason (viz., going beyond their instructions) the defendants were justified in claiming the difference between the Invoice prices and the Indent prices. The goods, besides, were of an inferior quality and of a different description to the quality and description given in the defendant's letters. The defendant also denied that their non-acceptance of the draft or refusal to clear the goods was wrongful. His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod held that the defendants had failed entirely to prove that the goods landed in Bombay were not the goods ordered. His Lordship discussed at great length, the question of relationship between the principal and the agent and held that the relationship of the parties resembled that of vendor and purchaser in this particular case, and following out the analogy the plaintiff would have been entitled to sue for the correct price without accepting the responsibility of disposing of the same goods. His Lordship therefore, held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount as calculated according to his findings, with costs.

From this decision of the Lower Court, the defendants preferred the present appeal. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Moos, appeared for the appellants-defendants.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the respondent-plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity (for the appellant) had not finished his arguments, when the Court rose for the day.

Appellant's solicitors:—Payne and Co.

Respondent's solicitors:—Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

341-13—Shroff D. and D., Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshankar Talpade, Little and Co.

625-13—Crawford B and Co., Edwin Reio and ors. v. Messrs. M. L. Patinge and Co. a firm and anr., In person, Wadia G. and Co.

649-13—In person (a pauper), Amibai v. Vithoba Narayen Venum.

Adm. Ct. 48-12—Sunderdas and Co., Nusserwanji Muncherji Adenwalla and anr. v. Phirozeshah Muncherji Adenwalla, Jehangir G. and B.

1069-12—Dikshit and P., Kuberdas Narsinghdas a firm v. Desaibhai Manorbhai, Amin and Desai.

724-12—Dubash and Co., Bhogilal Maganlal Ranchhordas Varjiwandas and ors., Hiralal and Co., Edz. G. and Co., Dubash and Co.

74-13—Dikshit and P., Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshowrao Bhaiji and ors., Judah and S.

1339-12—Patell and Edz., Mulji and Shivji v. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Dubash and Co.

130-13—Payne and Co., Virbai widow v. Rauji Jadhowji, Munchershaw and N.

1154-12—Motichand and D., Abdul Hoosein Sultanji and anr. v. Mahomedalli Abdulji and ors., Payne and Co.

386-12—Malvi H. M. and R., Messrs. Harmukhrai Govindram a firm v. Messrs. Hiralal Choonilal a firm, Payne and Co.

482-12—Manecklal and Ty., Bhicaji Vithoba v. Savitribai widow and ors.

466-13—Payne and Co., The Bombay and Hazaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ld. (now in liquidation) v. Krishnarao Vasudev Sardesai, C. P. D'Cunha.

674-13—Nadirshaw and D., May Margaret Fernandez v. John Caredad Vaz, C. P. D'Cunha.

703-13—Ard. H. D. and Co., Damji Hirji v. Messrs. Hirachand Venechand, Edgelow G. W. and Co.

601-13—Rustomji and Co., Mathuradas Gordhandas and ors. v. Runchordas Kallianji and ors., Ard. H. D. and Co., Little and Co., Man. J. H. and Co., Soonder and Co., Rustomji and Co.

614-13—Pandia and Co., Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narandas and ors., Rustomji and Co.

703-13—Crawford B. and Co., Turner Hoar and Co. a firm v. Bhanji Moolji Raval and anr., Daphtary F. and D.

714-13—Payne and Co., R. D. Cooper and Co. a firm v. Vachraj Jootha, Rustomji and Co.

702-13—Payne and Co., The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Assanand and Sons a firm, Bhai. K. and G.

789-13—Mirza M. and M., Haji Mahomed Azamtulla Inayutulla Khan v. Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Captain and V.

711-13—Payne and Co., Haji Ismail Ful Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebrahimji and Sons a firm, Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co., Haji Ismailbux Mahomed and Sons a firm v. Adamji Jafferji and Co. a firm, Moticand and D.

Chamber Board for Saturday the 10th of January, 1914.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43. Chamber Matters for Disposal.

186-12—Jamsetji R. and D., Abdul Latiff Hasan Miya v. Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya and ors., 16-12-13.

121-13—Patell and Edz., Jaitoonbai widow v. Syed Ibrahim alias Aboo and ors., 16-12-13.

184-09—Jamsetji R. and D., Nomanbhai Mulla Lukhmanji v. Adamji Shaik Noorbhai, 19-12-13.

1354-12—Patell and Ez., Ebrahimji Esmailji Lotia v. Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and anr., 5-1-14.

635-12—Patell and Ez., Messrs. Devkarandas Ramcoover a firm v. Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhoy, 6-1-14.

128-01—Mulji & The Bachoo Harkissoredas v. Khusboldas Dayabhai & ors Edglow & Co., 6-10-1913.

Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890 Tyabji D & Co In the Jugmohandas Vardramaedas & ors Minors v. Damodhar Vandrawandas & ors Petitioners Shamrao M & H 15-12-1913.

M. J. 588-13—Payne & Co Mercey Eilecu Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay Pestonji R K & Co 16-12-1913.

645-13—Edglow G W & Co Otto Schrimpff v. Chaganlal Chimilal Chaksey & ors Mehta & Dal 18-12-1913.

T & I J 18-13—Pestonji R K & Co Jerbai v. Bai Rattanbai Dastur & Co 18-12-1913.

In re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Captain & V In Re Specie Bank Ld v. Matubhai Govindbhai Doctor & anr. Petitioners Payne & Co Surjmal & & Co Cap. & V Matu J & M Ard. H & D & Co., Hiralal & Co Modh. K & Ch Patell & Ez. Wadia G & Co 20-12-1.

250-12—Patel & Ez. Gopenath Premsukhdas a firm v. Shri Keson Luchmandas & anr. Bicknell R & Co 6-1-14.

O S 1147-13—Matubhai J & M Mahomed Cassam v. Dharmsey Jafferbhoy Datoo & ors Crawford & Co Jehangir M Somji 4-12-13.

Suits for hearing.

Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Patell & Ez. The Pioneer Assurance & Co v. Pertabchand Gulabchand Ardeshir H & DCo.

Suits for hearing & final disposal. Long Causes.

95-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Lakhmibai Widow v. Arjun Khimji and ors. Tyabji D and Co Madhowji K and C.

996-11—Mulla and M Bandeyali Ebrahim Posaya v. Messrs. Sallay Mahomed Abrahim a firm Shamrao M and H.

1157-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Choonilal Bapoo Dikshit and P.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE DANGEROUS STOMACH ACIDS

Few people besides physicians realise the importance of keeping the food contents of the stomach free from acid fermentation. Healthy normal digestion cannot take place while the delicate lining of the stomach is being inflamed and distended by acid and wind—the results of fermenting food in the stomach. To secure perfect digestion, fermentation must be stopped or prevented, and the acid neutralised. For this purpose physicians usually recommend getting a little bisurated magnesia from the chemist and taking half a teaspoonful in a little hot or cold water immediately after eating. They recommend bisurated magnesia because it is pleasant to take, has no disagreeable after-effects, and instantly stops fermentation, neutralises the acid, and makes the sour acid food bland, sweet and easily digested.

The regular use of bisurated magnesia—be sure you get the bisurated, as other kinds of magnesia are of little value—is an absolute guarantee of healthy, normal digestion, for it overcomes and prevents that acid condition which alone is the cause of trouble.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

NO MORE THIN PEOPLE.

HOW ANY THIN MAN OR WOMAN CAN PUT ON NEW FLESH, AND GROW POSITIVELY FAT IF THEY LIKE.

Out of the many and varied methods advocated for the production of flesh, development of the arms, neck and bust, the filling up of hollows and the rounding off of unnatural angles to gracefully artistic lines, there is one formula which we feel really justified in specially recommending to our readers. It is a simple prescription, and, judging by the reports of those who have tried it, must be invaluable to those who are excessively thin, and who feel conscious of their appearance. We understand that this formula is also unequalled in cases of catarrh, dyspepsia, and nervousness, which appear to be very prevalent among those who carry little flesh. There is no proof like that of a personal test, and therefore every thin man or woman who is desirous of gaining weight, and at the same time improving the health, and especially those ladies who wish to improve the appearance of their arms, neck, and bust, should get their chemist to put up this simple prescription, which consists of ½ oz. tincture Cardamoms Compound, 3 p.p., 2 ozs. Salrado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex, and enough water to fill an 8-oz. bottle. Any chemist will prepare it for you in a few minutes, and by regularly taking one to two tablespoonfuls about twenty minutes before each meal, a surprising transformation will follow. No harmful drugs are used in this preparation, and it cannot injure or upset the most delicate stomach; in fact, it strengthens the stomach, and is an unequalled tonic and invigorator. Considering the truly remarkable flesh-building and tonic properties of this prescription, it is not surprising to learn that most chemists have experienced such a great demand for it that they now keep a quantity put up ready for use under the name of Salrado Tonic.

CAUTION.—Although this treatment will be found an unequalled remedy for catarrh, dyspepsia, nervousness and that tired, run-down feeling, it should not, owing to its great flesh-building properties, be taken by those who no wish to put on weight.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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KIKUYU AND "HERESY."

BISHOP OF DURHAM'S WARNING.

BISHOP TUCKER ON SCHEME OF FEDERATION.

The following letters addressed to "The Times" will be of interest to our readers. The Bishop of Durham wrote on Dec. 11:—

Sir,—Your article of December 4 on the text "Kikuyu" has called attention widely to the Missionary Conference named from that place, a conference whose significance is great indeed, not for missions only, but for Anglican Christendom.

I do not pretend to deal with the details of the Kikuyu programme. I remark only after a careful study of the full text of Bishop Willis's luminous statement (printed in the "Record," December 5) that the federation of missions proposed (it is only proposed) is not an amalgamation of systems of ordination, but coordination of methods and relations in local work, and of quite elementary Christian worship, with a view to stronger cooperation. Organization, not spiritual government, is in view. And it is clearly likely, so far as I can see, that the effect upon the common Christianity will be, not a low minimum for the sake of agreement, but an elevation of the whole faith and life. In face of a solid and watchful Moslem propaganda, such a closing of ranks should be invaluable. More and more will it be called for inevitably in the future.

But my chief aim here is to comment on the charge that the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, by their recognizing in this conference a reality in the orders and ministry of non-episcopal Churches, and by their welcome of non-episcopalians to communicate at an Anglican Eucharist, have at least "condoned heresy," if they have not acted heretically. I believe that a formal appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in some such sense, has been sent home by the greatly respected Bishop of Zanzibar.

I cannot, of course, examine this tremendous charge at length. But I may say this, that if the English Church comes to pronounce authoritatively such action heretical, a new epoch of vital, or mortal, import will enter her history. It will be officially avowed, for the first time, that we have no part nor lot with non-episcopal Churches; to whom, by the way, in a sense unknown to history, the great word Protestant is now being applied as a term exclusive of Anglicans. We shall be committed to the tenet, never before affirmed with authority by the Church of England, Catholic and Reformed, that Divine grace runs only, for certain, in the episcopal channel; that all other ministries, as not only irregular but invalid, are to be shunned in the name of spiritual truth.

I shall not ask to impose a mass of quotations on your readers in proof of the greatness of such an innovation. I can only affirm a broad fact, easy of verification. Passing by the silence of the Prayer-book, which amply asserts episcopacy as our own historic order, and as dating "from the Apostles' times," but never draws a ruthless and untenable inference against the Church life of others, a cloud of Anglican witnesses for the larger doctrine can be called from one century only, "the great century," the 17th. Of the many I cite only four: Bancroft, who carried his colleagues, including Andrewes, with him in consecrating Presbyterian ministers Bishops for Scotland, in 1600; Andrewes, who claims "our government to be by Divine right, yet it follows not that a Church cannot stand without it"; Ussher, who says (to Du Moulin), after a solemn assertion of the greatness of episcopacy, that he is prepared "to receive the Blessed Sacrament at the hand of the French ministers if he were at Charenton," "loving and honouring the (Huguenot) Church of France as a true member of the Church Universal"; and Cosin, asserting in his Will his union of soul with all the orthodox," "which I desire chiefly to be understood of Protestants and the best Reformed Churches."

It will be an evil day for the Anglican Church if in the 20th century she renounces the large mind of her illustrious sons of the 17th. My High Church friends know well that I seek to understand their convictions and to revere their consciences. But I must also regard my own conscience, and not be ashamed of my own convictions.

If the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa are arraigned for heresy for their share of responsibility for a programme which I think to be true to the mind of our Master and full of promise for His work, I for one would willingly, if it may be, take my place beside them.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
HANDLEY DUNELM.

Auckland Castle, Dec. 11.

BISHOP TUCKER'S EXPLANATION

Sir,—In your issue of December 4 you state in one of your leading articles that the Bishop of Zanzibar has preferred a charge of heresy against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa on account of their action in the matter of the Kikuyu Conference. If this be a fact, and I believe there is no question about it, it is I think due, if not to myself, at any rate to the Bishops immediately concerned that I should make my own position clear with respect to that conference, for I am not altogether without responsibility for it. I trust that of your courtesy you will enable me to do this.

For 21 years I exercised episcopal jurisdiction in both East Africa and Uganda. I am therefore intimately acquainted with the circumstances of both dioceses. The conference held in June last was not as some transient wave of enthusiasm, but the logical conclusion of a policy deliberately adopted in past days and consistently pursued down to the present moment. Two that if any blame circumstances I and the previous conferences had been held—one in 1907 and the other in 1913. At both these I was represented by Archdeacon Willis, the present Bishop of Uganda. In reporting the latter conference to the Church Missionary Society, I made use of the following words in criticizing the scheme of federation as it then stood:—

Looking at the scheme as a whole I ask myself the question what will be its tendency if adopted? Will it make for good or the reverse? Will it lend to Christian unity or not? Will it raise the standard of Christian teaching and Christian living among the converts of the various denominations? All these questions may I think be answered in the affirmative. If this be so, then one cannot but feel that a step forward is being taken by adherence to this scheme of federation.

It will thus be seen that I am committed to the principles for which Kikuyu stands. Bishop Willis has simply carried forward the policy of which as Archdeacon he was the warm-hearted supporter.

In these circumstances I can only say that if any blame attaches to Bishop Willis in these matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him.

In the meanwhile I would plead, quite seriously, that a very gentle judgment be exercised with regard to Bishop Weston's action. I have every confidence that on his return to England (and I hear that he is expected shortly) he will see the matter in so different a light that he will withdraw his charges against his brethren as formally and as publicly as he has made them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALFRED R. TUCKER.
(Late Bishop of Uganda.)

The College, Durham, Dec. 10.

At the next meeting of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council to be held on the 17th, the Hon. Rai Krishna Sahay Bahadur will move a resolution for the extension of the system of Trial by Jury to all the districts in Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur—except the Santhal Pergannahs—divisions. The system is in force only in Patna district. The Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath will move for a better provision for primary education in the province, and suggest the summoning of a conference of officials and non-officials to enquire and report on the matter. The Hon'ble Rai Shiva Sankar Sahay Bahadur will move for extension of the local Self-government Act to the Santhal Pergannahs. The Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad's resolution will deal with the increasing consumption of liquor and other intoxicants in the province.

FINANCE AND POLITICS IN CHINA.

A SUMMARY OF RECENT EVENTS.

Trustworthy information received in London shows that prospects in China are regarded on the whole as being better than at any time since the Revolution, says "The Times." If Yuan Shih-kai can permanently assert his authority there is a chance of definite improvement.

In the financial situation, no essential change has occurred. The collection of the revenue from the Salt Gabelle under Sir Richard Dane is proceeding satisfactorily, and justifies hopes of still better results. No revenue has yet been received from the two largest districts, which normally account for about half the total Salt Revenues.

THE SUSPENSION OF PARLIAMENT.

President Yuan Shih-kai has temporarily superseded Parliament by calling a Council, which may be destined either to supplement or to supplant the National Assembly. While Yuan Shih-kai's intentions remain obscure, Li Yuan-hung is believed to be in favour of maintaining the authority of Parliament. The position of both Yuan Shih-kai and of Li Yuan-hung is based upon their respective troops, which certainly do not want to be disbanded. The President would, perhaps, like to disband the Wuchang troops and put Northern troops in their place. Wuchang replies, "Medice, cura te ipsum." If Yuan Shih-kai is to retrench, let him disband some of his own troops. The Southerners do not want to see Peking strong enough to put them "out of business." For this reason they are interested in the maintenance of the authority of Parliament, if only as the sole alternative, for the moment, to a President backed by force.

It is hoped that the President will preserve at any rate some show of representative government, even if he has to work behind it in his own way. Yuan Shih-kai knows his fellow-countrymen well enough, but the question is whether he has a sense for practical politics. Thoughtful Chinese are agreed that he is the most able man China possesses, and that to oust him would be a disaster to the country. But they do not trust him, and he fails to inspire them. A certain number of followers are devoted to him, but his influence with the Army is limited.

Although Russia has nominally come to terms with China on the question of Mongolia, a great deal remains to be done at the three-cornered conference at Kiakhta. Meanwhile the Outer Mongolians are still in arms and recently inflicted a severe defeat on the Chinese. They are reported to be within a short distance of Kalgan.

THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, the new Police Adviser to the Chinese Government, was recently in Shanghai and is alleged to have displayed an interest in public police matters which might become embarrassing to his successor in the office of Captain-Superintendent of the Municipal Police. In Peking it had been understood that the British Legation, while taking the necessary cognizance of Colonel Bruce's new appointment, had arranged that he should not exercise authority in Shanghai, especially in the Settlement.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Bruce, major in the Essex Yeomanry, and formerly of the West Riding Regiment, was approved last month for appointment as Police Adviser to the Chinese Government. He has qualified at the Chinese Regiment Test Examination in the Chinese language, and acted from 1907 until recently as Captain-Superintendent of the Municipal Police at Shanghai, being granted the local rank of colonel in 1909. He took a prominent part in the maintenance of order during the rising last summer, and was shot at in the riots at Chapei.

"Special famine reports" are now appearing in the "United Provinces Gazette." This feature of Indian administration has not been very conspicuous in recent years. But as rainless week after rainless week is recorded the outlook is none too promising. The winter rains have been very disappointing so far and the crop prospects are far from reassuring. Already nearly 16,000 people are on test work or gratuitous relief in the United Provinces.

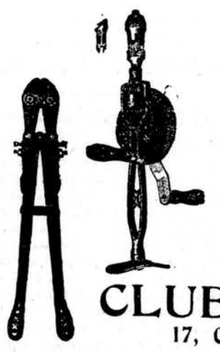
ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

Reports come from Mardan of another outrage on the frontier—on the canal construction works at Lakhpani, about 15 miles from Mardan. According to news which has reached Lahore, about a dozen dacoits raided the house of a canal contractor, Lala Sawaya Ram of Lahore, on the night of December 30. Armed *chowkidars* were guarding the house, but they were terrorised by the dacoits, who were armed with rifles, though it is said that one of the *chowkidars* fired a shot which aroused Lala Sawaya Ram, who was asleep in the house with two munshis and a servant. The contractor sat up on his *charpoy*, and a shot was fired at him through a hole in the door. The bullet entered his chest, passed out through his back, and lodged in the wall of the house. Lala Sawaya Ram died about an hour later. Meanwhile the dacoits threatened to kill the other inmates of the house unless they showed where the cash box was. Having extracted this information they searched the house, occasionally firing shots to frighten the inmates or anyone who might be about, and eventually made off with the cash box, trunks of clothes, etc. Lala Sawaya Ram's body was removed to Mardan for *post mortem* examination, and his relatives at Lahore having been advised of the occurrence, some of them went to Mardan and conducted the funeral rites.—"C. & M. Gazette."

Mr. Eardley Norton, who was formerly a Captain in the Madras Artillery Volunteers, has subscribed £20 to the India Bisley Team Fund.

An India industry, which is not widely known, is the manufacture of resin and turpentine is carried on at a Government factory in the Naini Tal division. During 1912 about four lakhs of trees were tapped and the total yield of crude resin was over 26,500 maunds. Improvements have recently been introduced into the factory which have heightened the quality of the product. Formerly the raw material was collected in old oil tins, in which it was brought to the factory and it was stored in them until required. Considerable loss of turpentine by evaporation resulted and of resin by leakage while the resin was received in a dirty. The crude resin is now transported in wooden barrels and is stored in large tanks, with the result that greater purity is preserved.

Tools and Implements.



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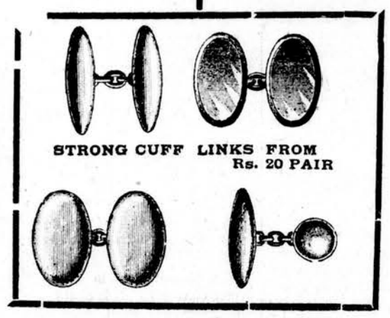

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DOCKYARD ON FIRE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

TWO LIVES LOST.

The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Portsmouth Dockyard broke out there on the night of Saturday, Dec. 20, in which two men were trapped in the semaphore tower, and perished. A block of buildings nearly 500ft. long was completely destroyed and the damage is variously estimated at from £200,000 to £500,000.

A huge block of storehouses took fire through some unknown cause, says the "Daily Chronicle," and although several thousand sailors, metropolitan policemen, Portsmouth police, and Royal Marines, with dozens of engines, were engaged fighting the blaze, it was not until the buildings had been gutted that the fire was got under.

Unfortunately two men lost their lives, being trapped in the signal tower, a wooden structure some 167 feet high erected on the top of the destroyed buildings. For 200 years this tower has been a prominent landmark at Portsmouth. Originally it was one of a chain of stations by which messages were semaphored to and from Portsmouth and London, and since then it has been the signal tower for the port. Both the King and the Queen have used it to watch illuminations of the Fleet at Spithead, and King Edward watched naval spectacles at night from the flat where the two men have perished.

DOOMED FROM THE FIRST.

The block of buildings burned dated from the late eighteenth century and was about 400ft. or 500ft. long and about 80ft. wide. It ran practically the whole length of the South Railway Jetty, and contained the sail-making, flagmaking and rigging departments of the yard. How the blaze started is a mystery. No place is better guarded against fire than a Royal dockyard; the most up-to-date extinguishing plant is kept in readiness, and all the buildings are carefully watched during the night, yet the fire occurred so suddenly and developed with such swiftness that the whole block of buildings was doomed from the first.

Moored alongside the South Railway Jetty, on the side opposite the destroyed block, was the great battle-cruiser Queen Mary. It was from her decks that the fire was first observed. A man going aboard the ship happened to glance up at the sail loft and saw the reflection of fire in the windows. At once a signal was made from the ship to the semaphore tower reporting fire on the top floor.

On duty in the tower were S. Pook, a pensioned signalman in charge, A. C. Stewart, an active service signalman lent from the Naval Barracks, and Edgar J. Hayes, an active service signalman belonging to the Semaphore Staff.

Of the three, Hayes alone escaped with his life, and he graphically described what happened immediately after the alarm was given. He says:—"It was at 7.25 when we got the message from the Queen Mary. Pook and I were in the telephone room at the top of the tower. I rang up the dockyard police and reported the matter, and then I reported it to the Commander-in-Chief.

"Next we endeavoured to call up the dockyard telephone exchange, but the blinding volumes of smoke which came whirling up the inside of the tower drove us from our post.

TWO LOST IN THE SMOKE.

"We struggled down the stairs and on the way met Stewart, who had been driven by the smoke from the burning room below. Together we fought our way down to the next flat, where there is a door which opens on to the roof. This was closed but I managed to open it and fell senseless on the flat outside.

"When I came to myself presently I could see nothing of my companions, but as the door was closed I thought they had got out. However, to make certain I went back into the tower, which was full of smoke and fire, and called for them. Getting no answer I concluded they must have got away, for I could find them nowhere, so I made my way along the roof. Seeing a policeman I called out to him that there were two other men in the tower with myself, and asked if he had seen them.

"By means of an emergency ladder I got to the ground and started to inquire for my comrades. Although I could not find them, it was said that they had been seen on the ground. Inquiries made to-day show this to be incorrect and there is little doubt that they perished in the tower."

THE COLLAPSE OF THE TOWER.

The wooden floors of the storehouses where the fire occurred were soaked with tar, &c., and despite the fact that tremendous floods of water were quickly being poured over the blaze, nothing could stay the on-coming of the flames. The tower being mostly of wood, the flames speedily licked their way up to it, for it was almost like a funnel, and the draught took the fire upwards as if it were roaring up a chimney. For about half an hour the tower burned fiercely, huge sheets of flame leaping hundreds of feet into the air. The sky was brilliantly lighted, and enormous crowds of people were attracted by the spectacle.

Then the flagstaff at the top of the tower fell, and shortly afterwards the whole of the tower, crashed down and sank, a heap of burning wreckage, into the big blazing building below.

30,000 TONS OF OIL IN DANGER.

By this time the block of buildings was ablaze from end to end, flames shooting out of all the windows and leaping in huge volumes from the roofs. The metropolitan police stationed in the dockyard and the borough police were hard at work with their engines, and so were numerous Naval Brigades. All the ships in port sent parties to help in fighting the flames, and sailors on leave in the town were called back to assist in this work.

Close by the doomed building was the main oil store, containing 30,000 tons of heavy oil, and the authorities feared that the flames would spread to this. Four huge jets were turned upon the store, which was kept deluged with water and thus saved, for luckily there was hardly any wind.

The firemen, too, were greatly helped by the fact that the place where the outbreak occurred was practically surrounded by water. On one side it faced the harbour and on the other side was a ships' basin across which a bridge leads to the South Railway Jetty. This jetty contains various stores, the offices of the flag captain, and the railway station used for the many Royal comings and goings. For some time all these were in danger, but the firemen succeeded in preventing the flames reaching them.

BATTLESHIP TOWED TO SAFETY.

For a time, however, the Queen Mary was in considerable peril, for a perpetual shower of glowing sparks and burning debris fell across her decks, and it needed the utmost vigilance to prevent her taking fire. The dockyard tugs, which always lie ready for immediate action, were promptly brought alongside and got their powerful hoses at work, having an eye for the safety of the jetty as well as the warship, and eventually, at 10.30, it was found practicable to unmoor the Queen Mary and tow her to the middle of the harbour well out of the danger zone.

It was two o'clock on the following morning before the fire was got under. By that time the rigging-house, the sail loft and the covered loft were gutted. A large body of firemen are still playing upon the smoking ruins.

Admiral Superintendent H. L. Heath opened an inquiry into the fire, but the cause of the outbreak is unknown.

GREAT DOCKYARD FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.

SAMUEL POOK.

Photo by Central News.

The Chief Yeoman of Signals, who died at his post in the semaphore signalling tower.

Amongst the articles destroyed were 200 sewing machines used by the women who make bunting for the Navy. A large quantity of wireless gear has also been burned; also many warship models and unique naval documents.

It is stated officially that it is impossible yet to give even an approximate estimate of the damage, but unofficially estimates vary from £200,000 to as high as £500,000.

A statement issued by the Admiralty says:—

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that a serious fire broke out in Portsmouth Dockyard last night, commencing in the sail loft, and spreading with great rapidity. The roof and upper floor of the south wing were destroyed, including the sail and flag lofts, together with the semaphore tower.

"Three men were on duty in the semaphore tower, of whom two—viz., Pensioner Signalman Pook and Signalman Stewart are unfortunately missing. It is feared that they have almost to a certainty perished."

The Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth received a message from the King expressing deep distress at the fire, hoping that no lives had been lost, and asking for particulars. A reply was sent informing him of the loss of two lives.

THE "GOANO".

With its last issue, the "Goano," a weekly published in Bombay in English, Portuguese, and Concanini has entered upon the sixth year of its existence. The paper is one of the organs of the Goan community of Bombay and has been doing good specially among the humbler classes, by trying to ameliorate their condition both morally and educationally. It has presented its subscribers this year with a wall almanac in colours, containing a photogravure of Mr. A. X. D'Souza, in appreciation of his services to the community for over sixteen years, particularly as Honorary Secretary of the Goan Union.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Association by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D., on "Zarathushtra: Our hope now and for ever," at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

CATTLE DISEASE AT BASRA.

A press note states that the Assistant Political Agent and British Consul at Basra, reports a suspected outbreak of glanders in Basra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 9.

7.—Practice.—Saturday 10th instant: Nos. 1 and 8 Companies B. V. A. will carry out 6 pr. Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.

It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each Company will attend Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

8.—Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be started in the B. V. A. Head Quarters from Thursday 15 instant at 7-0 p.m.

All N. C. Os not in possession of Proficiency Certificates are indly requested to attend.

Members desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery by 12 instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

His Excellency Harkang Zarog, one of the junior Tibet ministers who was deputed to India by the Dalai Lama about a year ago to learn English, passed through Kalimpong on the 5th instant on his way back to Tibet. He has acquired considerable fluency in English, which he thinks will prove useful to his government at Lhassa. His example in visiting India is likely to be followed by other Tibet officials.

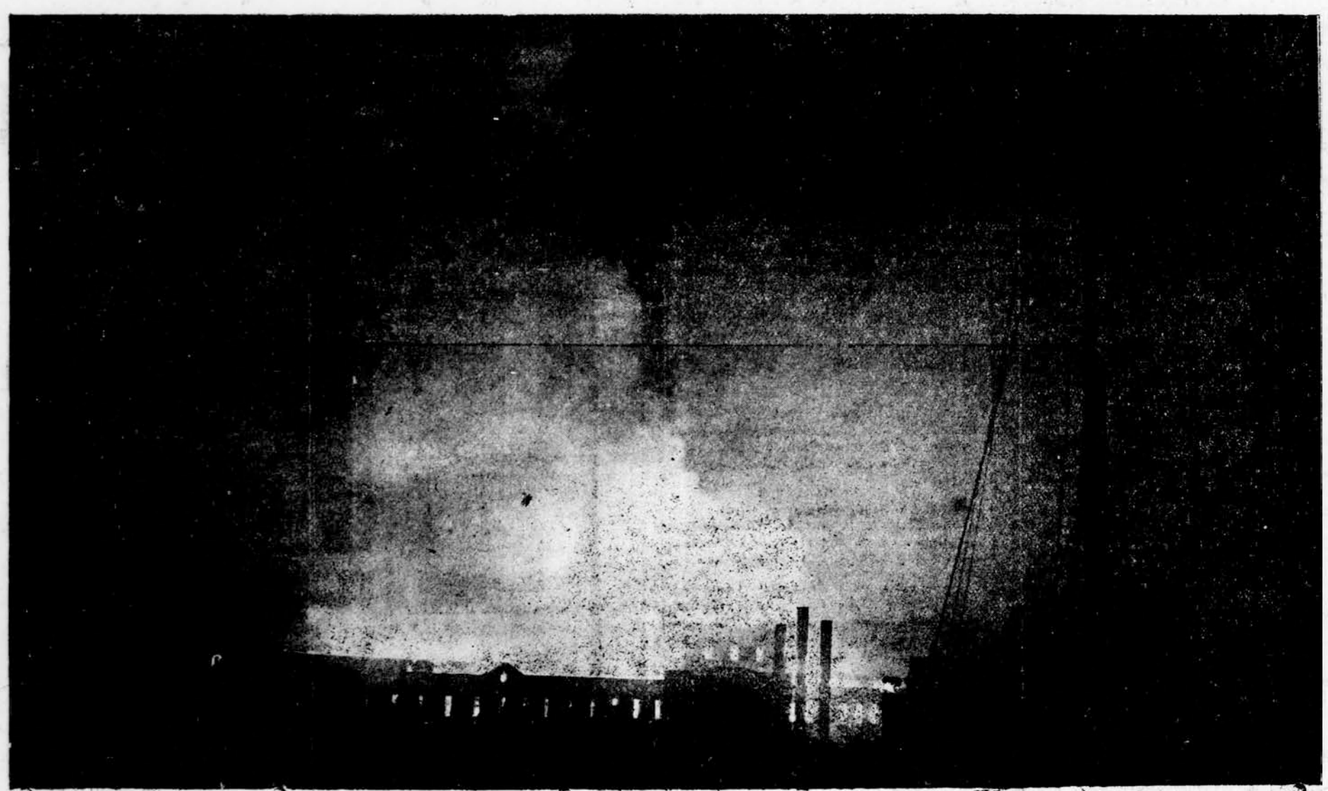

Photo by Central News.

A view of the fire at its height.

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EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S VIEWS.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

We reproduce below the interview accorded to a correspondent of the "Sind Gazette," by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, in which he expressed his views on the subject of educational progress in India.

Question.—What are your general impressions of the educational system in India as compared with corresponding systems in England and elsewhere in Europe?

Answer.—It is too long a story to give in a few words. I have been impressed with the amount of general interest taken in the colleges, not only by the Government but by the people themselves. The highest officials are taking a keen interest in the subject. Education is alive. It is no dead matter. The vigour of some of the private schools in India is also a very notable factor.

Question.—Are the results achieved quite satisfactory?

Answer.—There is still room for a great deal of improvement, and there are numbers of people all over India who are very keen on this improvement. Some of the schools that are in the district, (I don't mean the village schools, as I have not visited those) are much behind, but there are schools in the towns that are evidently doing very good work.

Question.—Do these schools meet all the needs of the people?

Answer.—Not fully, but this is a very complicated question and I should not like to say anything off-hand in connection with it.

Question.—Are the schools adequate for the present needs of the people?

Answer.—The growth in schools and colleges should be fostered but the matter should not be forced too rapidly. Very careful considertion is required of the exact steps to be taken.

STANDARD OF SCHOOL LIFE.

Question.—Is the standard of school life all that it ought to be?

Answer.—The position of the Indian schoolmaster should be improved, both socially and materially. The question of the leaving age and standard required and course of study for scholars of secondary schools who will take afterwards a practical training to prepare for commercial and industrial life demands special attention.

Question.—What do you think of the educational position in Karachi?

Answer.—Karachi, being a very rapidly growing city, is specially concerned with the question of adapting secondary education to the requirements of commercial and industrial training, so far as may be needed. Grow, Karachi must, by the very nature of things, its natural position and its nearness to the imperial capital. That is one reason why I think that the college here should be supported not only by the Government but by the local bodies and by the citizens themselves and be placed in a strong position among the Presidency colleges. In the growth of the city the growth of its education centre should not be neglected. It is the tendency in these days for universities and colleges in England and the European Continent to grow up and flourish in big cities, and that same tendency may be seen in India. I will take the college you have in Karachi, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. The first point in connection with it is that the accommodation is too small. The whole college building ought to be for the college work, and it is a pity that for lack of this accommodation the progress of the college should be retarded. The one branch in the college that needs particular attention is the engineering department as in a place like Karachi and indeed the whole of Sind the call for the services of qualified engineers is very apparent. There ought to be very good provision made for it.

SOCIAL LIFE IN COLLEGES.

Question.—What do you think of the social life in Indian colleges?

Answer.—One of the main points in connection with universities and colleges in England and in India is the providing of suitable hostels where the students can live together, as this helps to mould character and supplies a bond among the students. This is a question of the utmost importance. The differences of caste and creed are not an insuperable obstacle. By living together in these hostels a spirit of brotherhood may spring up. From a very long experience in England and from what I have seen in India I very strongly recommend these hostels. The hostels should not be ugly. They should be attractive and comfortable, for surroundings have a great effect on the tone of the students and in the formation of their character. There should be no luxury, but the buildings and equipment should be attractive. The presence of playing fields and the encouragement of sports and physical exercise are essential.

Question.—What do you think of the standard of ability of Indian students?

Answer.—The question is too wide to admit of a general answer. As a rule they have remarkably retentive memories so far as I have seen. One of the things needed in India is to bring students into touch with the reality of things as much as possible. Bombay University requires an elementary course in practical physics for all students.

Question.—Are the colleges in India adequately supported?

Answer.—If the colleges in India are to be a success they must be assisted locally, and every city that is proud of its colleges would come forward to help. The college in Liverpool is a splendid example of this spirit of local patriotism. The State should also help, but local support is a condition of the utmost importance for helping the growth of the colleges. I was very pleased to see this local spirit in Ahmedabad. A splendid laboratory had been added to the college, through the generosity of Sir Chunibhai Madhavlal, Bart, one of the leading local men of the place. His name will always be remembered, for his gift is of a lasting and useful nature. The study of science is a very necessary study in this country but it is also an expensive study, but Sir Chunibhai's liberality has been able to overcome this obstacle in Ahmedabad and I do not think that in a big and wealthy city like Karachi there could not be found men who are prepared to be generous in a similar way.

SUITABILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Question.—What would you say of the general suitability of the educational system in India to its purpose and to the peculiar conditions of the country?

Answer.—The eyes of all people concerned with education should be turned on training the students so as to make them able to do something useful in life. If they do that and turn out men who physically, mentally and morally, are well trained, then we can go forward with confidence and without apprehension.

Question.—What is your view about technical training?

Answer.—The most important industry to be developed in India is agriculture. This is the basis of prosperity and progress.

Question.—In your opinion, had there been no education in India to-day would there be this political unrest in the country?

Answer.—If there had been no education in this country to-day and if the country had progressed as far as it has at present, which I do not think it could have done without education then I think that there would still have been some political unrest though not perhaps to as great an extent. There is nothing peculiar in it. There is political unrest in other places. If it takes the form of crimes and outrage or inciting to crime and outrage the only way to combat it is for the Government to put it down with a strong hand. Education must go on and though its good results to-day are not always as noticeable as we should wish it, yet in time the effects of sound education must be beneficial.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who proceeds to Kathiawar, will there look over the Jughanand and Bhownagar Colleges and on his return to Bombay *in viam* hopes to call at Ahmedabad and Baroda. He will probably arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant with a view to pursuing further inquiries and reporting to the Bombay University.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES

1st Sunday after Epiphany. 11th Jan. 1914.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 76, 79, 553, 522; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Tours in F. Anthem—"O Gladsome Light"—Sullivan. Hymns, 78, 80, 89. Collections for Sunday Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Eevenson at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Peel of Mombasa. Collections Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Communion Matins and Sermon 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathors Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Rev. Dr. Youngson, collection for Poona Mission.

United Free Church of Ccotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. The Lord's Supper. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Ppreacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College, Hall, Chopathy.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart: 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. Brown.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. Brown; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher Rev. F. Hart.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible class open to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' class; 3-15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Service, midday prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Brown, 5 p. m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Brown.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; from 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Pastor, Rev. John Malelu. Sunday School 9 a.m.; Sunday School Teachers' Class 10 a.m.; Gospel Spreading Society 3-15 p.m.; Service 4-30 p.m.; Midday Prayer Meeting, Friday 8-30 p.m., all in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

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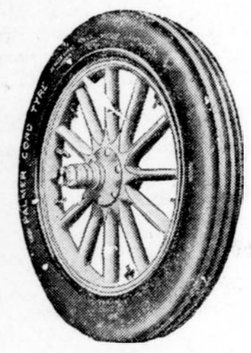

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